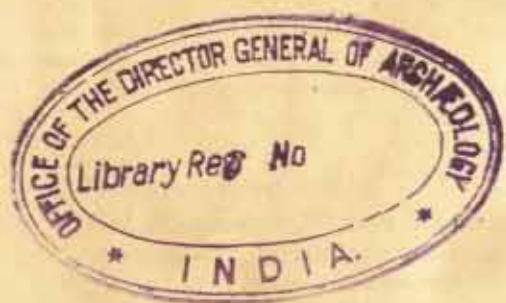


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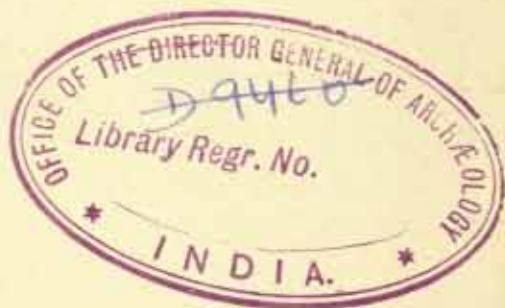
REPORT AND TABLES.

BY

W. FRANCIS,

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS AND COORG.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

PARA.		PAGE.
1. The volume contains the report and the Imperial Tables	...	1
2. The chapters in which the Imperial Tables are discussed	...	1
3. Village Statistics were also prepared	...	1
4. Enumeration and abstraction and tabulation effected on the same systems as in Madras.	...	1
5. First Assistant Commissioner's Report on the operations and statement of their cost	...	2

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

6. Area and population of the province	...	3
7. Its situation and climate	...	3
8. Its administration	...	3
9. Its imports and exports	...	3
10. The density of its population	...	3
11. Its towns and villages	...	4
12. Variations in the population of its towns	...	4
13. The occupied houses in the province	...	4
14. The average population per house	...	4
15. Religions of the town population	...	4

CHAPTER II.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

16. Meaning of the title of the chapter	...	5
17. Vital statistics no guide to the rate of growth of the population	...	5
18. No statistics of emigration or immigration available	...	5
19. Census statistics of variation of population	...	5
20. Birth places of the population	...	6
21. Reasons for the slow rate of increase of the population	...	6
22. Variations in the number of the Coorgs	...	6

CHAPTER III.—RELIGION.

23. The salient statistics of religions	...	7
24. Animists appear in the returns for the first time	...	7
25. Variations in the strength of the different religions	...	7
26. Rapid increase among Christians	...	7
27. Sects of the Christians	...	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NO.		PAGE.
1. General distribution of population by religion	...	8
2. Distribution of Christians by race and denomination	...	8

CHAPTER IV.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

PARA.		PAGE.
28. <i>Age</i> : The statistics are usually inaccurate	...	9
29. Ages of males in Coorg are peculiar	...	9
30. Ages of females	...	9
31. <i>Sex</i> : Proportion of the sexes disturbed by immigration	...	9
32. Reasons for the increase in the proportion of females	...	10
33. Proportion of the sexes in castes peculiar to the province,	...	10
34. And in the other castes	...	10
35. <i>Civil Condition</i> : Where the figures are to be found	...	10
36. The statistics are again affected by immigration	...	11
37. But exhibit the same peculiarities as those of other provinces	...	11
38. Civil condition in the various religions	...	11
39. Declines in the universality of marriage, in the earliness of marriage, and in the proportion of widows to widowers.	...	11
40. Civil condition of the Coorgs	...	12
41. Proportion of wives to husbands	...	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NO.		PAGE
1.	Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex at each of the last three censuses	12
2.	Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex by religion	13
3.	Number of females to 1,000 males at each age by religions	13
4.	Distribution of 1,000 of each sex by age and civil condition	14
5.	Distribution by main age-periods of 1,000 of each civil condition	14
6.	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-period by civil condition for each religion at the last three censuses	15
7.	Civil condition of 1,000 Kodagus or Coorgs of each age-period and sex	16
8.	Proportion of the sexes by civil condition for religions	16

CHAPTER V.—EDUCATION.

PARA.			PAGE
42.	Literacy of the total population	17	
43.	Literacy in the various religions	17	
44.	Literacy of the Coorgs	17	
45.	The vernaculars which the literate know	17	
46.	Literacy in English	18	
47.	Progress in education	18	

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NO.			PAGE
1.	Education by age and sex: Total population	18	
2.	Education by age, sex and religion: Hindu	19	
3.	Do. Musalman	19	
4.	Do. Christian	19	
5.	Literacy of Kodagus or Coorgs	19	

CHAPTER VI.—LANGUAGE.

PARA.			PAGE
48.	Only two vernaculars are peculiar to Coorg	20	
49.	Statistics of the chief languages	20	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

NO.			PAGE
1.	Classification of the languages returned	21	

CHAPTER VII.—INFIRMITIES.

PARA.			PAGE
50.	Statistics of infirmities are usually inaccurate	22	
51.	Decline in the number of the afflicted	22	
52.	Infirmities in the two sexes	22	
53.	Comparison of the number of afflicted in Coorg and Madras	22	
54.	Insanity	22	
55.	Deaf-mutism	22	
56.	Blindness	23	
57.	Leprosy	23	
58.	Infirmities by castes	23	

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NO.			PAGE
1.	Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by religions in 1881, 1891 and 1901.	23	
2.	Distribution by age of 1,000 persons for each infirmity	24	
3.	Distribution of infirmities by age among 10,000 of the population	24	
4.	Proportion of females afflicted to 1,000 males	24	

CHAPTER VIII.—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

PARA.			PAGE
59.	Most of the Coorg castes are referred to in the Madras report	25	
60.	The Ayiris	25	
61.	The Yeravas	25	
62.	Europeans and Eurasians	26	

CHAPTER IX.—OCCUPATION.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NO		
1.	Showing the distribution of the population among the various Orders and sub-orders ..	29
2.	Showing the occupations supporting more than 1,000 persons each	31
3.	Showing the number of actual workers in each Order who are partially agriculturists ..	31
4.	Showing the occupations of females by Orders	32
5.	Showing the chief occupations followed by the Kodagu caste	32

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.

A. Extract from the report of P. A. Booty, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, on the way in which the arrangements for the Census worked in Coorg.	33
B. Statement of expenditure on the Census of Coorg	36

THE IMPERIAL TABLES.

TABLE II

I. Area, houses and population	42
II. Variation in population since 1871	42
III. Towns and villages classified by population	42
IV. Towns classified by population, with variation since 1871	43
V. Population by religion in towns	43
VI. Religion	43
VII. Age, sex and civil condition	44
VIII. Education	46
IX. Education by selected castes	47
X. Language	47
XI. Birth place	48
XII. Infirmities by age	48
XII-A. Infirmities by castes, tribes or races	49
XIII. Caste, tribe, race or nationality	50
XIV. Civil condition by age for selected caste	51
XV. Occupations	52
XVI. Selected caste by traditional and actual occupation	51
XVII. Distribution of the Christian population by sect and race	61
XVIII. Europeans and Eurasians by age	62

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

COORG.

IMPERIAL SERIES, VOLUME XIV.

THE REPORT AND TABLES.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. The census of Coorg was taken on the same date as that of the rest of India, namely, the night of the 1st March 1901, and this volume contains both the Imperial Tables which were compiled from the results thereof and the report upon them.

The volume contains the report and the Imperial Tables.

2. These Imperial Tables are 19 in number, and the figures in each of them are considered in the chapter of this report which is set opposite to it below :—

The chapters in which the Imperial Tables are discussed.

Number and description of Imperial Table.	Chapter of the report in which it is discussed.
I. Area, houses and population	I. Distribution of the population.
III. Towns and villages classified by population	
IV. Towns classified by population, with variations since 1871 ...	
V. Population by religion in towns	
II. Variation in population since 1871	II. Movement of the population.
XI. Birth place	
VI. Religion	III. Religion.
XVII. Christian population by sect and race	
VII. Age, sex and civil condition	IV. Age, sex and civil condition.
XIV. Civil condition by age for Coorgs	
VIII. Education	V. Education.
IX. Education among Coorgs	
X. Language (<i>i.e.</i> , parent tongue)	VI. Language.
XII. Infirmities (<i>i.e.</i> , insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy) ...	VII. Infirmities.
XII-A. Infirmities by castes	
XIII. Caste, tribe or race	VIII. Caste, tribe or race.
XVIII. Europeans and Eurasians by age	
XV. Occupation	IX. Occupation.
XVI. Occupations of Coorgs	

3. At the present census statistics of the population and religions of each town and village in the province were also compiled and these have been appended to the copies of this report which are intended for local use.

Village statistics were also prepared.

4. The census operations in the province were under the direction of the Superintendent of the Census of Madras, and accordingly the enumeration was done on the same principles as in that Presidency and the abstraction and tabulation of the figures were effected by the "slip system" there followed. The details of the machinery used in both these parts of the work are set out in full in the Administrative Volume (Part IV) of the Madras Report and it is not necessary to refer to them again here.

Enumeration and abstraction and tabulation effected on the same systems as in Madras.

5. Appendix A below contains the report of the First Assistant Commissioner First Assistant Commissioner's report on the operations and statement of their cost. on the operations, and Appendix B a statement of the expenditure incurred. The figures in the latter under Head A, Enumeration, I, District charges, were taken from the reports of the authorities in Coorg; those under II, Press charges, are the amounts which the Superintendent of the Madras Government Press estimates to be the share of the province in the various items of expenditure shown under it; while those under the remaining heads, namely, B, Abstraction and Compilation, and C, Superintendence, are calculated rateably on the population of Coorg on the basis of the accounts of the expenditure in the Madras Census offices upon the population dealt with in those offices. The figures do not, however, include the cost of printing this report, which cannot at present be ascertained.

I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments to Mr. M. E. Couchman, I.C.S., who was the First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate while the work was proceeding, for the assistance he gave me in carrying it through.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

(TABLES I, III, IV AND V.)

6. The province of Coorg is the smallest in India, its area being only 1,582 square miles. Even of this, as much as 599 square miles, or over one-third, consist of Ghat or Reserved forests, which are practically uninhabited. Its population according to the census is only 180,607, or about that of an average taluk in the Madras Presidency.

7. The province has obtained a volume in the Census Series all to itself less in virtue of its importance than of its isolation. It lies at the top of the Western Ghats and is cut off by them from easy communication with the British districts of South Canara and Malabar, which form its western and southern boundaries, while on its other sides it is surrounded by the Native State of Mysore.

Its general elevation is between 3,000 and 3,500 feet, but in places the hills in it run up to 6,000 feet. Like the rest of the west coast it has a very heavy annual rainfall, the average exceeding 120 inches in all parts of the province except the east side, which is lower. Were Coorg included in the Madras Presidency it would have been grouped with the districts of the "West Coast Division" referred to in Chapter I of the census report thereon. It is chiefly known as a coffee-growing country, and as the home of the race of Coorgs, or Kodagus, referred to later on.

8. Coorg is governed by a Chief Commissioner,—who is the British Resident in Mysore,—subordinate to whom are a Commissioner, who combines the functions of Civil and Sessions Judge

Its administration. and head of the Revenue administration, and a First Assistant Commissioner. This latter officer is also District Magistrate and head of the Police, but an Assistant Superintendent of Police, who has relieved him of much of the executive control of that department, has been recently appointed. There is also a Revenue Assistant Commissioner who acts as personal assistant to the Commissioner. Civil Justice is administered by a Subordinate Judge and two Munsifs.

Taluk,	Area in square miles.
Mercara	216.30
Pādimālkñād	399.90
Yedenālkñād	201.45
Kīgratālkñād	410.45
Nanjarājapatna	354.71

The province is divided into the five taluks noted in the margin, each of which is administered by a native officer called a Subedar and is again sub-divided into *Nāds* or *Hoblis*, the heads of which are called Parpattigars.

9. The gross receipts of the province in 1900–01, the year in which the census was taken, were Rs. 8,72,614 and the net receipts

Its imports and exports. Rs. 6,36,315. The expenditure was Rs. 4,80,321 and the surplus thus amounted to nearly Rs. 1,56,000. The principal sources of income were land revenue, excise on spirits and drugs, stamps and income-tax, and the chief items of expenditure were public works, civil establishments and education.

The imports were valued at Rs. 28,14,000 against Rs. 17,20,170 in 1891. This includes Rs. 14,10,000 of treasure, grain worth Rs. 4,00,000, oils estimated at Rs. 1,40,000, sugar and saccharine produce valued at Rs. 1,35,000 and salt worth nearly the same amount. The exports were estimated to be worth Rs. 23,17,000 against Rs. 27,78,000 in 1891, of which coffee valued at Rs. 20 lakhs was by far the most important item. Grain and pulse (Rs. 1,25,000) came next, then timber and sandalwood (Rs. 1,19,000), and then cardamoms and spices (Rs. 38,000). The exports of coffee in 1891 were valued at Rs. 25,55,400 and the decline in this product is mainly responsible for the reversal of the balance of trade which has occurred during the decade, for, while in 1891 the exports exceeded the imports in value, the opposite is now the case.

10. The density of the population is 114 persons to the square mile, which is

The density of its population. about the same as that of the Nilgiris district of Madras. If the 599 square miles of forest alluded to above are excluded, the number of persons per square mile rises to 184, which is

nearer the figure for Nellore than that for any other district of Madras, but is still greatly below the mean density of the Madras Presidency, which is 270 per square mile.

The density has increased but slowly during the last thirty years. In 1871 it was 106; in 1881, 113; and in 1891, 109. These variations are discussed more particularly in the next chapter. The density of the population of each of the five taluks is given in the margin.

11. There are five towns in the province as in 1891, but the number of its towns and villages.

villages with others during the settlement.

As in Madras, the village is not a sociological unit, but merely an area the boundaries of which are determined by considerations of administrative convenience. Moreover, most of the people live in separate houses as they do in Malabar, and not in continuous streets. The villages run very small, their average population being only 345 against 623 in the Madras Presidency.

Of the rural population 41 per cent. live in villages containing less than 500 persons and another 55 per cent. in those containing between 500 and 2,000 inhabitants. Thus only 4 persons in every 100 live in villages which have a population of over 2,000.

The five towns are the places in the margin. They were shown as such because they are all of them under municipal government, but the last three are hardly more than villages, and in the Madras Presidency they would probably not even be constituted "Unions" under the Local Boards Act. Eight per cent. of the population live in these five places and the average number of inhabitants in each is 3,050.

12. The population of Mercara was less in 1891 than it was in 1881, and is now again less than it was ten years ago. The number of people in Virarajéndrapet has similarly declined during the decade. The decreases since 1891 are in

both cases due to the falling off in the coffee-growing industry which has already been noticed and the consequent decline in the prosperity of the province which has occurred. The fall in Mercara between 1881 and 1891 was due to the withdrawal of the regiment which used to be stationed there.

13. There are 30,560 occupied houses in Coorg, of which 3,077 are in towns. The occupied houses in the province.

There are on an average 19 houses in every square mile, against 17 in 1891 and 14 in 1881.

14. The average population per house is higher in the villages than in the towns, being 6.02 in the former and 4.96 in the latter.

The average population per house. This anomaly is due to the commonness of the custom under which several branches of an undivided family live under the same roof. The same thing occurs in the Náyar tárwád houses which are such a feature of Malabar. The modern tendency, as has been noticed in the Madras report, is for these large families to sub-divide and live separately, and that this tendency is operating also in Coorg is shown by the continuous decline in the average number of persons living in each house which has occurred during the last twenty years. In 1881, there were 7.98 persons in every house; in 1891, 6.46; and in 1901, 5.91. Probably in another ten years the number will have again declined slightly, but it is not likely to fall below five.

15. Of the rural population 90 per cent. are Hindus, 6 per cent. Musalmans and 2 per cent. Christians, but of the people in the five towns only 68 per cent. are Hindus, while 24 per cent. are followers of the Prophet and 7 per cent. are Christians. The adherents of the two latter religions thus affect a town life much more than the members of the first. The same thing occurs in Madras, though to a less degree. In Coorg the figures are largely affected by the numbers of Musalmans and Christians who immigrate into its towns for purposes of trade.

CHAPTER II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

(TABLES II AND XI.)

16. The expression "Movement of the population," taken as the title of this chapter, denotes in statistical usage the net result of the two factors which determine the strength of the population of any area at a given time, namely, the ratio of births to deaths and the ratio of emigration to immigration.

17. But in the case of Coorg it is of little use to attempt to draw any definite deductions as to the normal growth of the population from the registered statistics of births and deaths for the reason that the people of the province consist so largely of labourers on the coffee-plantations who have immigrated to it from the adjoining districts of Mysore State and of the Madras Presidency that every kind of calculation based upon such figures is vitiated.

The official vital statistics show a large excess of deaths over births, which would ordinarily mean that the population is rapidly declining, but the real explanation of the phenomenon consists in the fact that a large number of the people are male immigrant coffee estate coolies who are either unmarried or have not brought their womenkind with them, and so do nothing towards increasing the birth-rate. In Coorg there are 19,909 more males than females or, in other words, only 801 females to every 1,000 males. Vital statistics thus form an unreliable guide to the rate at which the population is growing.

18. There are no statistics at all of the emigration from or immigration into Coorg, as neither the one nor the other is registered.

19. In endeavouring to estimate the "movement of the population" we have thus only the census figures to go upon.

These show (Table II) that between 1871 and 1881 the population of the province (which was not affected by the great famine of 1876) increased by 5·9 per cent.; that in the next decade, which was a prosperous one, it declined by 2·9 per cent.; and that during the last ten years it has advanced by 7,552 persons or 4·4 per cent., the increase being about equal in the two sexes. In the adjoining British districts of South Canara and Malabar the rates of advance were respectively 7·4 and 5·6 per cent., while in Mysore the rate was 12·05 per cent.

These figures are at first sight curious, as in the decade 1881-1891 the population of every other province in India rose in numbers, but it will be seen from the report on the 1891 census of Coorg that the fall there was entirely due to the fact that while in 1881 the coffee crop was late, and the estate coolies who were picking it therefore remained in the province longer than usual and so were included in the census of that year, they had most of them returned to their native districts before the census of 1891 was taken. Mr. P. A. Booty, the present First Assistant Commissioner, informs me that in 1901 the crop was a heavy one and that therefore the coolies were most of them again on the estates at the time of the enumeration in that year. This statement is supported by the language statistics in Table X, for these show that the number of males who speak Malayalam and Tulu, the languages of the adjoining British districts, has increased much faster than the number of females who talk them. Thus the males whose vernacular is Malayalam are 2,194 more numerous than they were ten years ago while the females have increased by only 546. Similarly the males who speak Tulu have advanced in number by 838 and the females by only 66.

Thus even the census statistics of the variation of the population do not give any reliable indication of the essential rates of its growth when it is unaffected by migration.

20. Something, however, may be learnt from some others of these statistics.

Birth places of the population.

Table XI (Birth place) distinguishes the people who were born in Coorg itself from those who were born outside it. The percentage to the total population of those who were born in the province is only 69·5, which is lower than the figure for any other administration in the whole of India. In 1891 the percentage was about the same, being 69·4. Of the remaining 30·5 per cent. of the people as many as 28·2 per cent. were born in adjoining tracts, that is, in Mysore, Malabar or South Canara. These are the immigrant coffee estate coolies, as the proportion of the sexes among them shows, for while 36 per cent. of the males of the province are immigrants only 24 per cent. of the females come from outside it.

The rate of increase among these immigrants is 4·1 per cent. and the growth among the population which was born in the province was 4·5 per cent., which two figures are about equal. The advance in the population of the province as a whole has not therefore been greatly affected by the rate of increase in the immigrants.

21. The advance as a whole, as has already been seen, is only 4·4 per cent.

Reasons for the slow rate of increase of the population.

It is thus clear that the last ten years, owing to the decline in coffee-growing, cannot have been a prosperous period in the history of the province. The birth place statistics of Mysore State seem to show that the slow growth of the indigenous population was in part due to emigration thither. In 1891, 1,607 persons (699 males and 908 females) who were born in Coorg were found in Mysore. This year the numbers have increased to 2,553 (1,001 males and 1,552 females). The excess of females in these seems to show that many women from Coorg have married men in Mysore and gone to live there. There appears, however, to have been little movement westwards into British territory, the number of people found in the

Madras Presidency being 631 against 642 ten years ago. Outside Mysore and the Madras Presidency hardly any persons were found in other provinces who were born in Coorg.

The figures in the margin compare the variations in the population of the different taluks of the province.

Variations in the number of the Coorgs.

22. The Coorgs themselves have increased by 3,480, or 10·7 per cent., since 1891 against an advance of 20·6 per cent. in the decade 1881–1891. The figures

Year.	Total.	Increase per cent.
1881	27,033	2·4
1891	32,611	20·6
1901	36,091	10·7

are given in the margin. They have thus multiplied faster than the population generally, but much less rapidly than they did in the last decade but one.

CHAPTER III.

RELIGION.

(TABLES VI AND XVII.)

23. Subsidiary table 1 at the end of this chapter gives the main statistics of the religions of the people. It will be seen that out of the total population of 180,607, 159,817, or 88 per cent., are Hindus; 13,654, or 8 per cent., are Musalmans; 3,683, or 2 per cent., Christians; and 3,305, or 2 per cent., Animists. There are also 107 Jains and 41 Parsis. In the Madras Presidency, of every 100 persons 89 are Hindus, 6 are Musalmans, 3 are Christians and 2 are Animists.

24. In 1891 there were no Animists in the Coorg returns. It has been explained in the report on the Madras census that Animists are those who are neither Musalmans nor Christians, and yet cannot be strictly considered to be Hindus as they worship none of the recognised gods of the Hindu pantheon, but reverence devils and spirits of various indefinite and indeterminate descriptions. In Coorg in 1891 all such persons were lumped together under Hindus.

25. Since that year Hindus and Animists together have increased by 4 per cent., Musalmans by 7.8 per cent., and Christians by 8.6 per cent. Jains are fewer by seven persons and Parsis more numerous by two.

There is considerable reason for supposing that Musalmans are naturally more prolific than Hindus, but probably in Coorg the rates of increase are affected less by this factor than by the immigration of followers of the Prophet for the sake of trade.

26. The advance in the number of Christians is nearly twice as rapid as in the population as a whole. Of the total Christian population, Europeans and allied races form 6 per cent., Eurasians 8 per cent., and Native Christians the remaining 86 per cent. A comparison of Table XVII with the corresponding figures of 1891 shows that far the greater part of the increase in the followers of this faith has occurred among Native Christians, as Europeans are 21 fewer than they were ten years ago, and Eurasians only 83 more numerous, while the numbers of the Native Christians have risen by 229. Some of the reasons which lead to a rapid increase among Native Christians have been discussed in the Madras report.

27. Particulars of sect were collected in 1901 in the case of Christians only. Subsidiary table 2 at the end of this chapter shows the denominations to which the various Christians in Coorg adhere. Of the 228 Europeans as many as 163 belong to the Anglican communion. Of the 295 Eurasians, 175 are Roman Catholics and 90 are members of the Anglican Church. Of the 3,160 Native Christians, on the other hand, only six belong to this latter denomination, while 2,771, or 88 per cent., are Roman Catholics and 346, or another 11 per cent., are Lutherans. According to the figures, the adherents of the Anglican Church have declined in number from 458 to 259 in the last ten years, while the Lutherans have increased from 29 to 381. But the figure 458 includes 152 persons who in 1891 returned themselves as "Protestants" and it is not clear that some of these were not really Lutherans. If they were, the variations in the numbers belonging to these two denominations are not so striking as they appear at first sight. The fact that 148 fewer persons than in 1891 failed to return their sect also vitiates comparisons between the figures of the present year and those of 1891. As the statistics stand, they show that the Roman Catholics have increased during the decade by 371, or by 14 per cent., which is between three and four times the rate of increase of the population as a whole.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*General Distribution of Population by Religion.*

RELIGION.	1901.		1891.		1881.		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-).		NET VARIATION, 1881 TO 1901.
	Number.	Proportion per 10,000.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1901.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	159,817	8,849	156,845	9,063	162,489	9,113	+ 4.0	- 3.5	+ 0.4
Animistic	3,305	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musulman	13,654	756	12,665	732	12,541	703	+ 7.8	+ 1.0	+ 8.9
Christian	3,683	204	3,392	196	3,152	177	+ 8.6	+ 7.6	+ 16.8
Jain	107	6	114	7	99	6	- 6.1	+ 15.2	+ 81
Parsi	41	2	39	2	21	1	+ 5.1	+ 85.7	+ 952
TOTAL	180,607	10,000	173,055	10,000	178,302	10,000	+ 4.4	- 2.9	+ 1.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.—*Distribution of Christians by Race and Denomination.*

DENOMINATION.	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL.		VARIATION + OR -.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1901.	1891.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anglican Communion	97	66	44	46	3	3	259	458	- 199
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	- 1
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	- 1
Congregationalist	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	2	+ 8
Indefinite Beliefs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	- 3
Lutheran and Allied Denominations	8	9	16	8	173	173	381	29	+ 352
Methodist	2	...	4	6	2	1	15	49	- 34
Minor Denominations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	- 13
Presbyterian	12	11	...	1	...	...	24	65	- 41
Roman Catholic	10	3	95	80	1,561	1,210	2,959	2,588	+ 371
Not returned	7	2	1	...	13	11	34	182	- 148
TOTAL	137	91	154	141	1,756	1,404	3,683	3,392	+ 291

CHAPTER IV.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(TABLES VII AND XIV.)

Age. The statistics are usually inaccurate.

28. It will be convenient to discuss separately each of the three subjects with which this chapter deals.

AGE.

The various causes which operate to render the age returns at a census inaccurate have been referred to in the report on the Madras statistics, and they are at work in Coorg as much as elsewhere. Subsidiary tables 1 and 2 at the end of this chapter give, however, the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by the ages as they were returned, first for the last three enumerations and secondly for the three main religions, namely, Hindu (which includes Animistic), Musalman and Christian.

29. The former of these shows that the ages of the people in Coorg present some unusual points. *Ages of males in Coorg are peculiar.* In an ordinary progressive population the number in every 1,000 persons who are under the age of 5 ought to be larger than the number who are found at any of the other quinquennial periods and the number in each successive five-year period ought to decrease at a gradually increasing rate as death carries off its victims. But in Coorg among every 1,000 males there are more persons of the age 25—30 than in any other of the quinquennial periods and the same phenomenon has appeared at each of the last three enumerations. It is due to the fact, already referred to, that a large proportion of the male population consists of immigrant coolies in the prime of life.

Subsidiary table 2 shows that this peculiarity occurs among Hindus and Musalmans but not among Christians, and the inference is that the coolies belong less to this last religion than to the other two.

30. Among 1,000 females, on the other hand, the largest number at each of the last three censuses and in all the three main religions *Ages of females.* are seen to be either under 5 or between the ages of 5 and 9. (There is considerable confusion, usually, between these two periods at a census, as parents return children of 3 or 4 as being of the round age of 5.) The inference is that fewer of the females are immigrant labourers. That a certain proportion belong to this class is, however, clear from the fact that the percentage of females who are aged between 15 and 29 is larger than is the case in provinces where conditions are more normal.

SEX.

31. There are 19,909 more males than females in the province, or, in other words, there are only 801 females to every 1,000 males. *Sex. Proportion of the sexes disturbed by immigration.* This is again an effect of the presence of a number of male immigrant labourers within its limits. In the Madras Presidency the figure is 1,029. In 1891 the corresponding proportion in Coorg was 804 (probably because the immigrant population included in that census was smaller); in 1881, 775; and in 1871, 782. Subsidiary table 3 at the end of this chapter shows that women are proportionately fewest in the age periods between 25 and 50 among the followers of all religions except Christianity, which goes to confirm the conclusion already arrived at that few of the Christians are immigrant labourers. The table also shows that females are fewer in proportion to males among Musalmans than among the members of any other religion. The reason probably is that the Moslems are largely traders who have not brought their wives with them.

32. The increase in the proportion of females to males which has occurred since 1881 may be due to two causes. It may either be owing

Reasons for the increase in the proportion of females.

to the fact that the coffee-estate coolies have begun to take their womenkind with them to Coorg in larger

numbers than they did, or that the enumeration of women is more complete than it was. A certain amount of omission of women seems to occur at the enumeration in almost all provinces, and the Coorg statistics show that even in the castes which are indigenous to the province and contain no immigrants at all, there are fewer women than men.

33. Thus among the Coorgs or Kodagus there are only 979 females to every 1,000 males and among the Yeravas, who are the agricultural serf class of the province, there are only 942.

Proportion of the sexes in castes peculiar to the province. These two castes are very rare outside Coorg, so that the number of the males among them cannot have been enhanced by immigrants

Number of females to 1,000 males among Coorgs.	
All ages	979
0-5	1,008
5-12	965
12-15	918
15-20	1,011
20-40	946
40 and over	1,014

omitted to return those of their daughters who were at this marriageable time of life.

34. The inference that women must have been omitted at the enumeration is also supported by the fact that of all the castes in the province which number as many as 50 souls there are

scarcely a dozen in which the females are more numerous than the males. All of these latter are Hindu or Animist castes, and only one of them is 600 strong. The only caste of any considerable strength in which the females are noticeably more numerous than the other sex is that of the Lingáyats, who number 8,702 and among whom there are 1,038 females to every 1,000 males. The lowest proportions are found among the Tulu castes of Bant and Pále, the Malayálam castes Kammálan, Kóláyán, Náyar, Paniyan and Tiyan, the Telugu Mangalas and Sáles, the Tamil Pallis, the Katikes, Kshatriyas, Lambádis and Sonagáras and the Musalman tribe of Naváyats, in all of which there are more than twice as many men as women. The total strength of some of these castes in the province is, however, small.

CIVIL CONDITION.

35. Imperial Table VII gives statistics of the civil condition of the people, that is, of the number of those who are unmarried, married and widowed, while Table XIV gives particulars for the race of the Kodagus or Coorgs. This

Civil condition. Where the figures are to be found. race has also been selected for special notice in Table IX (Education by castes) and Table XVI (Occupation by castes) which are respectively discussed in the next chapter and in Chapter IX, Occupation. The reasons for this selection were as follows: It was decided to choose only those castes which were fairly common. In 1891 there were only five castes in the province which numbered over 10,000 persons, namely, Kodagu or Coorg, Gauda, Vakkaliga, Holeya and Yerava. Of these five only two,—Kodagu and Yerava,—are peculiar to Coorg, the remainder being castes which are found in much greater strength and in a more typical condition in the Madras Presidency, and which it would therefore be misleading to examine in so small an area as Coorg. It was thus only necessary to consider the case of the Kodagus and Yeravas. Neither the civil condition, the education nor the occupations of the latter promised to exhibit any striking points of difference from those of other castes of similar pursuits and social standing, but the Kodagus are a distinctive race with a marked national spirit of their own and it was accordingly considered desirable to collect particulars regarding their marriage customs, their literacy and their usual means of livelihood.

36. For the province as a whole the statistics of civil condition are not very instructive, as they are so greatly affected by the large and varying proportion of adult immigrants in the population that few clear inferences of the marriage customs of the people can be safely deduced from them.

The statistics are again affected by immigration, but exhibit the same peculiarities as those of other provinces.

37. Subsidiary table 4 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age and civil condition. The Madras Census Report contains some explanation of the looseness with which the term "married" is apt to be used and an account of the difficulty which the vagueness of the vernaculars occasions in getting an accurate return of widowers. Taking the statistics as they stand, however, this subsidiary table shows that civil condition in Coorg exhibits the same three characteristics as are usually found in all Indian provinces, namely, almost universal marriage, marriage at early ages (especially among girls) and a high proportion of widows to widowers. These characteristics, nevertheless, are not nearly so marked as in Madras, for whereas in that Presidency only 25 per cent. of the males and 5 per cent. of the females over 15 years of age are unmarried, in Coorg the corresponding figures are respectively 34 and 11; and though in Madras as many as 1 per cent. of the boys and 9 per cent. of the girls under 15 are married, in Coorg the figures are less than 1 per cent. and 2 per cent., respectively; further, in Madras there are 506 widows to every 100 widowers, while in Coorg there are only 285. This last figure is quite unusually low and must again be due to the fact that so many of the people are male immigrants who have not brought their womenkind with them.

Subsidiary table 4 shows, however, that few men over 30 years of age and fewer women over 20 remain unmarried, that many girls are married between the ages of 15 and 20 and many youths before they are 25, and that whereas 49 males in every 1,000 are widowers, there are on an average 176 widows in the same number of the other sex.

Subsidiary table 5 and the figures for all religions in subsidiary table 6 exhibit the same facts in other shapes. They show, for example, that only 10 in every 1,000 unmarried males and only 3 in the same number of unmarried females are over 40 years old; that 6 in every 1,000 married males and 25 in every 1,000 married females are under 15 years of age; that 12 in every 1,000 boys, and 69 in the same number of the other sex between 10 and 15 are married; that only 33 males in every 1,000 over 40 years old are bachelors and only 3 in every 1,000 females at the same period of life are old maids; and that while 164 males in every 1,000 who are over 40 are widowers the number of widows in the same number of females of that age is as many as 677, or more than four times as great.

38. This subsidiary table 6 shows, however, that the three main religions do not all contribute equally to bring about this condition of things. Of 1,000 Hindu males of all ages 392 are married and of 1,000 Hindu females 373, while among

Civil condition in the various religions.

Christians the corresponding proportions are respectively 385 and 369. Among Musalmans the figures are 442 and 430, respectively, but these high percentages are doubtless partly due to the fact that so large a number of the followers of this faith are adult immigrants. That the Musalmans are addicted to marrying their girls early in life is, however, evident from other figures in this table, for while among Christians only 32 in every 1,000 girls between 10 and 15 are married, and among Hindus 65, the corresponding figure among Musalmans is as high as 130. They also marry off their boys at tender ages, 15 in every 1,000 of those between the ages of 10 and 15 having entered upon matrimony against 12 in the case of Hindus and 8 in that of Christians.

39. It has been mentioned in the Madras report that the universality of marriage and the early age at which it takes place are both of them largely due to the fact that the Bráhmans consider that both practices are enjoined by their religion and that the people as a body follow the customs of the Bráhmans in such matters. The large proportion which widows bear to widowers

Declines in the universality of marriage, in the earliness of marriage, and in the proportion of widows to widowers.

is also therein stated to be greatly due to the people having imitated the Brâhman custom of prohibiting the marriage of widows. It is satisfactory to note, therefore, that subsidiary table 6 shows that there are signs of a decline in the degree to which all three practices are now followed.

In all three religions the percentage of the population who are married has declined, the proportion of the girls under 15 who remain unmarried has risen, and, except among Hindus, the percentage of the women over 40 years old who are widows has fallen.

40. Subsidiary table 7 gives the figures for Coorgs in Imperial Table XIV, already referred to, in proportional forms. It shows

Civil condition of the Coorgs.

that in two of the three characteristics above mentioned

the members of this race are superior to the community generally. Marriage is not so universal with them as with the people as a whole, only 314 in every 1,000 males and 325 in every 1,000 females having entered upon matrimony against 396 and 378, respectively, in the total population. Of the males among them who are over 15, 37 per cent. are unmarried and of the females 19 per cent., while for the province as a whole the corresponding figures, as has already been seen, are only 34 and 11, respectively. In the third of the three characteristics,—the proportion of widows to widowers,—it has already been seen that owing to the unusual elements of which the population consists the figure for the province as a whole is unusually low. The Coorgs, however, can evidently claim credit for permitting widow-marriage to a considerable extent.

41. The last of the subsidiary tables shows the proportion borne by wives to husbands. It will be seen that in the province as a whole there are only 764 wives to every 1,000 husbands, and that among the Musalmans the proportion falls to as low as 593, or, in other words, that hardly half the Musalman husbands in Coorg have got their wives with them there.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex at each of the last three censuses.*

AGE.	1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
					6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-1	28	35	22	29	20	28
1-2	8	10	15	20	13	17
2-3	20	26	25	33	14	19
3-4	18	25	26	35	18	25
4-5	21	27	23	29	19	24
TOTAL 0-5	96	123	111	146	84	113
5-10	112	139	115	139	111	142
10-15	119	129	94	99	113	117
TOTAL 0-15	326	391	320	384	308	372
15-20	97	96	99	103	115	110
20-25	101	104	109	112	114	118
25-30	122	109	128	110	131	118
30-35	107	84	103	82	108	85
35-40	79	54	77	54	78	54
TOTAL 15-40	506	447	516	461	546	485
40-45	64	53	61	53	58	48
45-50	35	28	36	27	31	26
50-55	32	35	31	33	28	29
55-60	13	13	13	11	10	10
TOTAL 40-60	144	129	141	124	127	113
60 and over	24	33	23	31	19	30
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mean Age	25	23	24	23	24	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.—*Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex by religion.*

AGE	1	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		CHRISTIAN.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		2	3	4	5	6	7
0-1	...	28	35	20	34	22	33
1-2	...	8	10	6	11	12	14
2-3	...	21	26	14	23	19	29
3-4	...	19	25	12	20	14	18
4-5	...	22	27	13	23	18	23
	TOTAL 0-5	98	124	85	111	85	117
5-10	...	115	141	83	128	105	136
10-15	...	120	130	110	116	125	133
	TOTAL 0-15	333	395	258	355	315	386
15-20	...	96	96	107	98	94	96
20-25	...	100	103	116	111	96	103
25-30	...	121	109	135	99	110	95
30-35	...	107	82	112	100	106	92
35-40	...	78	54	85	54	86	61
	TOTAL 15-40	502	444	555	462	492	444
40-45	...	63	52	74	63	66	55
45-50	...	34	28	36	31	47	28
50-55	...	31	35	37	35	28	38
55-60	...	13	13	14	14	18	15
	TOTAL 40-60	141	128	161	143	169	136
60 and over	...	24	33	26	40	24	34
	TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Mean Age	24	23	26	24	26	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.—*Number of females to 1,000 males at each age by religions.*

AGE-PERIOD	1	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
			2	3	4
0-1	...	1,020	1,019	1,072	1,152
0-5	...	1,034	1,030	1,049	1,104
5-10	...	996	1,001	985	1,037
10-15	...	874	890	844	852
15-20	...	795	814	554	703
20-25	...	819	839	586	858
25-30	...	714	741	448	689
30-35	...	628	631	542	691
35-40	...	553	568	388	571
40-45	...	657	674	519	660
45-50	...	657	676	526	474
50-55	...	886	930	579	805
55-60	...	797	826	607	649
60 and over	...	1,084	1,103	920	1,100
	TOTAL	801	818	609	799

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4.—*Distribution of 1,000 of each sex by age and civil condition.*

AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
0-5	95	...	...	123	...	...
5-10	112	...	...	139	1	...
TOTAL 0-10	207	...	...	262	1	...
10-15	117	1	...	120	9	...
15-20	91	6	...	48	45	3
20-25	70	30	2	10	85	9
25-30	43	74	5	3	90	15
30-35	16	84	8	2	62	21
35-40	6	66	7	1	35	19
TOTAL 15-40	226	260	22	64	317	67
40-45	3	54	7	...	25	27
45-50	1	29	4	...	12	17
50-55	1	25	6	...	8	26
55-60	...	10	3	...	3	10
60 and over	...	17	7	...	3	29
TOTAL 40 AND OVER	5	135	27	...	51	109
TOTAL	555	396	49	446	378	176

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5.—*Distribution by main age-periods of 1,000 of each civil condition.*

AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
0-10	373	2	...	585	2	1
10-15	211	4	...	269	23	2
15-40	406	654	443	143	840	373
40 and over	10	340	557	3	135	624
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6.—*Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-period by civil condition for each religion at the last three censuses.*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 7.—*Civil condition of 1,000 Kodagu or Coorgs of each age-period and sex.*

CIVIL CONDITION.	ALL AGES.			0-5.		5-12.		12-15.		15-20.		20-40.		40 AND OVER.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Unmarried	610	542	998	909	937	996	991	980	978	790	336	56	15	8	
Married	314	325	2	1	3	4	0	19	22	197	615	817	815	889	
Widowed	40	133	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	49	127	170	603	
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 8.—*Proportion of the sexes by civil condition for religions.*

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.															
	ALL AGES.				0-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 AND OVER.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu ...	603	779	2,814	1,014	955	9,000	839	4,301	29,000	241	304	2,359	222	312	3,169	
Mosalman ...	432	503	3,712	988	571	...	564	5,571	...	70	784	3,476	61	215	3,857	
Christian ...	647	765	3,346	1,065	...	...	827	3,500	...	267	1,060	3,032	161	307	3,520	
TOTAL ...	646	764	2,653	1,013	909	4,500	821	4,972	34,000	227	981	2,407	206	302	3,196	

CHAPTER V.
EDUCATION.
(TABLES VIII AND IX.)

Literacy of the total population.

42. In census phraseology "literate" includes every person who can read and write.

Subsidiary table 1 at the end of this chapter shows that of the total population of Coorg 78 persons in every 1,000 possess this amount of learning. In Madras the corresponding figure is 63. In both male and female education Coorg is in advance of the Madras Presidency as a whole, for of 1,000 males in the former 128 are literate and of 1,000 females 16, while in the latter the figures are 119 and 9 respectively. If the districts of Madras are taken separately, however, there are several which are superior to Coorg in this matter.

43. Figures for the three main religions are given in subsidiary tables 2, 3 and 4, and these show that, as in the Madras Presidency, Christians are much more literate than Musalmans and Musalmans are in advance of Hindus. The figures are given in the

Number in 1,000 who are literate.

	Males.	Females.
Hindus	121	13
Musalmans	169	13
Christians	352	169

margin for facility of reference. The superiority of the Christians in the education of women is particularly noticeable. Among the members of that religion there are 384 literate females to every 1,000 literate males, while among the population as a whole there are only

98. The education of the males of this religion does not, however, appear to be in a progressive condition, as the proportion of those who are between the ages of 15 and 20 who can read and write is less than the corresponding percentage among those who are aged 20 and over. Among females the opposite is the case.

44. For Imperial Table IX, which shows the literacy of selected castes and races, only one race, the Kodagus or Coorgs, was

Literacy of the Coorgs. picked out, the reasons for choosing it being those already referred to in the last chapter in connection with Table XIV (Civil condition by selected castes).

Subsidiary table 5 gives the proportional figures for this race and shows that in every 1,000 persons belonging to it there are 162 who can read and write,—in every 1,000 males 284 and in every 1,000 females 37. In other words, the Kodagus are considerably more literate than the main body of either the Hindus or the Musalmans in the province (see the figures in the margin above), but do not approach the Christians in this respect.

45. For the first time in the history of the censuses of Coorg, particulars were collected in 1901 of the vernaculars which the

The vernaculars which the literate know. literate population could read and write. Only certain selected vernaculars are shown in the tables, those chosen being Tamil, Telugu, Malayálam, Canarese and (in the case of Table IX) Kodagu or Coorgi, the language which the Coorgs speak.

The figures for the total population and for the three main religions are given in subsidiary tables 1 to 4. These show that among the population generally far more people can read and write Canarese than any other vernacular, the number in every 1,000 males who know that language being 96 against 11 who know Malayálam, 6 who know Tamil and 9 who know other languages. Only one man in the whole province can read and write Telugu.

In every 1,000 Hindu males, 104 can read and write Canarese, 8 Malayálam, 4 Tamil and one other language.

In every 1,000 Musalman males, however, 96 know "other languages," which includes Hindóstáni, and 38 Malayálam (these latter are no doubt Máppillas), while the number who know Canarese falls to 19.

Christians are most literate in Canarese, then in Tamil and then in Malayalam.

The Coorgs who are literate are practically all of them literate in Canarese (see subsidiary table 5), only 2 males returning themselves as being best able to read and write Malayalam and only one as knowing Kodagu. A considerable number of them have entered themselves as knowing how to read and write English better than any other language.

46. Literacy in English for the total population, the three main religions and Literacy in English. for the Coorgs is shown in these same five subsidiary tables. Of the people of the province generally, only 9 in every 1,000 can read and write the language,—of every 1,000 males 14, and of every 1,000 females no more than 2. The corresponding figures in the Madras Presidency are 5, 9 and 1, so that Coorg is in advance of that Presidency as a whole in knowledge of English just as it is in literacy generally.

The number of males and females in every 1,000 of each of the main religions who can read and write this language are given in the margin. Hindus are superior to Musalmans in this respect though they were behind them in education generally. The Christians are far in advance of the other two religions, but this is partly because the included under this head are of course more literate

Europeans and Eurasians in English than in any other language.

Of those of the Coorgs who can read and write, 11 per cent. (12 males per cent. and 4 females per cent.) have returned themselves as knowing English.

Progress made in Education. Number of literates in 100

	Males.	Females.
1881	8.8	0.5
1891	11.2	0.9
1901	12.8	1.6

Number knowing English in 100

	Males.	Females.
1891	0.7	0.1
1901	1.4	0.2

47. The figures in the margin show the progress which has been made in education in the province in the last twenty years.

Literacy among males is very little commoner than it was in 1881, but among females it has made a considerable advance, the percentage of the sex who can read and write being nearly twice what it was ten years ago.

Knowledge of English has also advanced rapidly, the percentage of each sex who can read and write it, as the figures in the margin show, having doubled during the decade.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*Education by Age and Sex.—TOTAL POPULATION.*

AGE-PERIOD.	NUMBER IN 1,000							NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN										NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.								
	Literate.			Illiterate.				Tamil.		Telugu.		Malayalam.		Canarese.		Other Languages.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Literate in English.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
0-10	5	8	3	995	902	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	1	1	361	1,018	636			
10-15	80	92	23	940	908	977	3	1	...	...	12	...	80	20	5	1	5	8	12	221	940	216					
15-20	106	162	37	894	838	963	5	1	...	...	7	1	134	31	9	2	13	21	3	180	914	97					
20 and over	108	173	16	892	827	984	9	1	...	...	17	1	125	10	14	1	12	19	3	68	846	123					
TOTAL	78	128	16	922	872	984	6	1	...	...	11	1	96	11	9	1	9	14	2	98	904	133					

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.—*Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—HINDU.*

AGE-PERIOD.	NUMBER IN 1,000				NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN						NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.				
	Literate.		Illiterate.		Tamil.		Telugu.		Malayalam.		Canarese.		Other Languages.					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
1	9	4	5	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	21	22	23
0-10	4	7	2	996	993	998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	1,019	...
10-15	57	80	20	943	911	980	2	1	...	1	...	84	19	...	...	203	957	99
15-20	105	162	34	895	838	966	3	...	...	5	1	147	32	...	...	171	938	40
20 and over	99	163	12	901	837	988	6	...	...	13	...	138	11	...	...	55	861	16
TOTAL	72	121	13	928	879	987	4	...	...	8	...	104	12	1	...	7	12	...
																86	918	26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.—*Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—MUSALMAN.*

AGE-PERIOD.	NUMBER IN 1,000				NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN						NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.					
	Literate.		Illiterate.		Tamil.		Telugu.		Malayalam.		Canarese.		Other Languages.						
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.				
1	62	32	30	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
0-10	5	8	2	995	992	998	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	2	...	4	8	1
10-15	58	87	12	942	913	988	8	...	...	11	...	...	23	...	...	12	21	1
15-20	105	149	24	895	851	976	14	...	...	23	...	...	90	24	...	88	636	...
20 and over	152	223	15	848	777	985	20	...	...	54	...	...	125	14	...	36	666	...
TOTAL	110	169	13	890	831	987	15	38	...	19	...	96	12	2	3	45	724

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4.—*Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—CHRISTIAN.*

AGE-PERIOD.	NUMBER IN 1,000				NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN						NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.							
	Literate.		Illiterate.		Tamil.		Telugu.		Malayalam.		Canarese.		Other Languages.								
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20			
0-10	44	41	46	956	959	954	3	2	...	...	3	10	...	...	35	36	34	1,188	1,062	1,000
10-15	236	253	193	774	746	807	20	18	...	...	180	124	...	...	61	63	60	646	921	813
15-20	280	316	235	720	684	765	62	26	...	...	160	124	5	...	98	109	85	590	886	610
20 and over	368	478	211	633	522	789	101	19	...	17	49	161	...	12	5	211	258	143	311	1,063	390
TOTAL	271	353	189	729	648	831	68	15	...	10	26	134	31	8	2	143	178	99	384	1,025	445

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5.—*Literacy of Kodagu or Coorgs.*

RACE.	PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES ON CORRESPONDING PROVINCIAL TOTAL OF LITERATES.				PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES IN THE CASTE OF PERSONS LITERATE IN						PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES AMONG				
	ENGLISH.		CANARESE.		OTHER LANGUAGES.										
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kodagu	41.5	40.5	52.0	11.1	12.1	3.8	97.2	96.9	99.7	...	...	...	83.8	71.6	96.3

CHAPTER VI.

LANGUAGE.

(TABLE X.)

48. The chapter on language in the Madras report discusses the various languages which are current in that Presidency, and as the vernaculars of Coorg are, with two exceptions, the same as those spoken in Madras, it is unnecessary to go over the ground again. The two exceptions are Kodagu or Coorgi, the language of the Coorgs, and Yerava, the dialect of the caste of that name. This latter caste does not apparently occur outside the province. The former of these two languages is described by Dr. Caldwell as standing about midway between old Canarese and Tulu and the latter is usually treated as a dialect of Malayálam.

49. The subsidiary table below arranges the various languages which were returned in the schedules according to the families and groups usually recognised by philologists and also shows the number in every 1,000 of the population who speak each of them.

It will be seen that the language of the province is *Canarese*, 424 in every 1,000 of the people speaking it. Next in popularity comes *Kodagu*, which is the vernacular of 217 in every 1,000 of the population, or of nearly one quarter of it. It is spoken by others besides the race of Coorgs themselves, as though only 36,091 people returned themselves as Coorgs by race, 39,148 persons have put down *Kodagu* as their parent tongue. One of the castes which use it is the Áyiri caste of artisans. The number of persons who speak the language has increased 10 per cent. during the decade, which is almost the same as the rate of growth of the Coorg race.

After *Kodagu*, come *Malayálam*, *Yerava* and *Tulu*, which are each of them spoken by between 7 and 8 per cent. of the population. *Tulu* and *Malayálam* are tongues which belong to Malabar and South Canara and the people who speak them must be immigrants from those districts.

Yerava is returned as spoken by 13,175 persons against 2,587 in 1891, but this is probably due to more careful enumeration than to any real increase in the people who use the language. It is explained in the Madras report that precautions were taken this year to endeavour to prevent the enumerators from returning persons as using the language of the tract in which they were found instead of enquiring what vernacular they actually employed in their own households. There are 14,586 persons in Table XIII who have returned *Yerava* as their caste, while the number of persons who speak the language is 13,175, so that apparently a considerable proportion of the caste use other vernaculars.

Hindóstáni is the vernacular of some 4 per cent. of the people. No other language is entered by more than 3 per cent. of the population. *English* is spoken by 454 persons, or 3 in every 1,000, and as the Europeans and Eurasians number 523, some of them must speak other tongues in their households. One of these is *Portuguese*, as it is returned by 111 people and these must be Goanese Eurasians or Native Christians from Malabar, as no one has returned himself as Portuguese by race in Table XIII.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.—*Classification of the Languages returned.*

FAMILY.	GROUP.	LANGUAGE.	DIALECT.	POPULATION RETURNING IT.			PROPORTION PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
				Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
LANGUAGES OF INDIA.										
(a) <i>Iranian Branch.</i>										
Indo-European (Aryan Sub-Family).	Western.	Persian ...	...	10	7	3	...		
	(b) <i>Indian Branch.</i>									
	North-Western.	Sindhi ...			7	6	1	...		
		Marathi ...			2,242	1,262	980	12		
		Gejarati ...			2,585	1,581	1,004	14		
		...			102	68	34	...		
	Western.	Kachchhi ...			29	22	7	...		
		Mémáni ...			6	3	3	...		
		Panjabi ...			4	4	...	...
		Rājasthāni ...			10	9	1	...		
Dravidian.		Western Hindi ...		6,669	3,660	3,009	37			
		Hindi ...			10	5	5	...		
		Gipsy ...			27	20	7	...		
					TOTAL ...	11,701	6,647	5,054		
								65		
		Canarese ...		76,608	40,542	36,066	424			
		Kodagu or Coorgi ...			4,162	2,171	1,991	23		
		Malayālam ...			39,148	19,951	19,197	217		
		Tamil ...			14,039	10,001	3,378	78		
		Telugu ...			13,175	6,721	6,454	73		
		Tulu ...		5,180	2,887	2,302	29			
					Korava or Yerkala ...	18	6	...		
						2,974	1,065	1,309		
Indo-European.						12,994	8,072	4,322		
					TOTAL ...	168,307	93,276	75,031		
								932		
		Unclassed.								
		Unrecognisable ...			9	7	2			
		LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.								
	Romance.	French ...		3	3	...	...	...
		Portuguese ...			111	66	45	...		
	Teutonic.	English ...			454	247	207	3		
		German ...			22	12	10	...		
					TOTAL ...	590	328	262		
								3		
					Grand Total ...	180,607	100,258	80,349		
								1,000		

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

(TABLES XII AND XII-A.)

50. Four kinds of mental and bodily infirmities were recorded at the census,

Statistics of infirmities are usually inaccurate.

namely, insanity, deaf-mutism from birth, blindness and corrosive leprosy. Like those for every other

province, the Coorg figures are probably rendered inaccurate by the difficulty the enumerators experienced in correctly diagnosing these diseases and by the reluctance felt by parents in admitting that their young children were afflicted by them, but as these sources of inaccuracy apply at all censuses alike they constitute no reason why the figures of one enumeration should not be compared with those of another.

51. Such a comparison shows (see the particulars in the margin) that during

Decline in the number of the afflicted.

the last twenty years a decrease has occurred (notwithstanding the increase in the population) in the number of persons afflicted with each of the four infirmities, and that the only one

	Total number of			
	Insanity.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
1881	37	175	162	43
1891	44	126	86	23
1901	32	104	96	9

of them which is more frequent than it was ten years ago is blindness. This decline occurs in the case of all three main religions and of both sexes with two exceptions, namely, that insanity is

more common among Musalmans than it was and that blindness occurs more often among females.

52. These four infirmities are usually found to be more common among males

Infirmities in the two sexes.

than females and this characteristic is observable in the case of leprosy and deaf-mutism. The insane persons of each sex are, however, exactly equal in number and blindness is commoner among females than males owing to the inclusion in the returns of an exceptional number of women over 60 years of age who are afflicted with that disease.

53. Coorg shows a smaller proportion of persons suffering from each of the

Comparison of the number of afflicted in Coorg and Madras.

four infirmities than the Madras Presidency as a whole, as the figures in the margin show, and the difference is especially marked in the case of leprosy. The pro-

	Number in 100,000 afflicted with			
	Insanity.	Deaf-mutism.	Blindness.	Leprosy.
Coorg	18	58	53	5
Madras	19	64	89	35

portion in Coorg is also smaller than that in the adjoining British districts of South Canara and Malabar in the case of all four of the diseases except deaf-mutism.

54. The subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter give the main facts of the

Insanity.

subject in condensed and proportional forms but it is very necessary that in considering these it should be

constantly remembered that where the actual figures are so small percentages are apt to be very misleading. For similar reasons the figures in these tables which are exhibited by ages are very irregular. Taking them at what they are worth, they show that insanity among males chiefly occurs in those who are between 20 and 30 years of age and among females in those aged between 25 and 30 and between 35 and 40. In Madras, mental infirmity among females was commonest at the ages between 10 and 19, when child-bearing usually begins, than at any other period.

55. Only congenital deaf-mutism ought to have been shown in the schedules,

Deaf-mutism.

and if this distinction was accurately observed the number of the afflicted in the earliest age-period, 0-5,

ought obviously to be higher than that in any other and the number of the infirm in each succeeding age-period ought to get gradually and regularly less as death carries off its victims. Subsidiary table 2 shows, however, that the proportion of

deaf-mutes in the age-period 0-4 is only about one-seventh of that in the next period 5-9. The reason for this is partly the tendency of parents, already referred to, to conceal the existence of infirmities in their young children and partly the fact that children of three or four years of age are often returned as being five years

Distribution of deaf-mutes by age.

			Males.	Females.
0-10	...	...	271	178
10-20	...	...	288	333
20-30	...	...	170	200
30-40	...	...	180	133
40-50	...	...	68	111
50-60	...	...	...	...
60 and over	...	...	17	45
			1,000	1,000

are often recorded as being five years old. At the ages above 5-9 the decline in the number of the afflicted in both sexes is very irregular. This is owing to the inaccuracy of the age-returns. When the numbers are larger these inaccuracies tend to counteract one another, but here the actual figures are very small. If, however, we take decennial, instead of quinquennial age-periods the irregularity is much less marked, as the figures in the margin show.

56. Blindness is commonest in men among those who are between 50 and 60 and in women among those who are aged 60 and over. More than a quarter of the blind females are of

over. More than a quarter of the blind females are of this advanced age, and this is perhaps due to the fact that women live longer than men and are thus more liable to the infirmities of old age, of which blindness is one.

Lambotte

57. Lepers are so few (only nine in number) that no deductions can be made from their ages.

58. Imperial Table XII-A gives statistics of the castes and races in which the infirmities occur, but here the actual figures are smaller than ever and more caution than ever is consequently

necessary in drawing deductions from them. Even with the far more numerous castes which occur in Madras it was found necessary to group connected castes before dealing with the statistics for them, and in the case of Coorg it may be stated that no clear inferences can be drawn from the figures.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by religions in 1881, 1891 and 1901.*

RELIGION.	INSANE.												DEAF-MUTE.												
	Total.				Males.				Females.				Total.				Males.				Females.				
	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Hindu	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	6	7	6	7	6	8	6	7	6	7	6	7	8
Musalman	4	2	1	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	7	5	5	6	5	17	6	8	8	10	8	13	13
Christian	3	6	3	...	5	6	5	6	5	7	7	7	12	12	12	12	13	5	5	6	7	7	22	22	
TOTAL	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	6	7	10	6	8	11	6	6	11	6	6	9	6	6	9	
BLIND.																									
RELIGION.	BLIND.												LEPRO.												
	Total.				Males.				Females.				Total.				Males.				Females.				
	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	10001.	1891.	1881.	10001.	1891.	1881.	
Hindu	6	5	9	5	5	10	7	5	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	12
Musalman	5	6	1	5	6	6	6	6	9	...	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Christian	3	3	3	...	6	6	6	7	...	3	...	3	7	7	...	7
TOTAL	5	5	9	4	5	9	6	5	9	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.—*Distribution by age of 1,000 persons in each sex for each infirmity.*

AGE-PERIOD.	Total afflicted.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
		Insane.	Deaf- mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Insane.	Deaf- mute.	Blind.	Leper.
0-1	8	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
1-2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
2-3	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
3-4	8	...	17	...	...	22	...	...	...
4-5	16	...	17	22	...	17	...	22	20
TOTAL 0-5	32	...	34	44	...	35	63	22	40
5-10	136	187	237	...	...	122	187	156	78
10-15	120	62	220	44	...	104	62	200	39
15-20	80	125	68	89	...	104	125	133	78
20-25	104	188	102	89	...	87	125	133	39
25-30	96	188	68	111	...	87	188	67	79
30-35	120	125	118	89	333	96	...	111	98
35-40	48	...	68	44	...	61	188	22	39
40-45	112	125	51	133	509	52	62	44	59
45-50	40	...	17	67	167	70	...	67	98
50-55	56	...	...	156	...	26	...	39	333
55-60	24	...	...	67	...	17	...	29	...
60 and over	32	...	17	67	...	139	...	45	275
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.—*Distribution of infirmities by age among 10,000 of the population.*

AGE-PERIOD.	Total afflicted.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
		Insane.	Deaf- mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Insane.	Deaf- mute.	Blind.	Leper.
0-1	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...
1-2	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
2-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	5	...	5	...	...	9	...	5	...
4-5	9	...	5	5	...	9	...	5	...
TOTAL 0-5	4	...	2	2	...	4	1	1	...
5-10	15	3	12	...	...	13	3	6	...
10-15	13	1	11	6	...	12	1	9	...
15-20	10	2	4	4	...	15	3	8	...
20-25	13	3	6	4	...	12	2	7	...
25-30	10	2	3	4	...	11	3	3	...
30-35	14	2	6	4	2	16	...	7	1
35-40	8	...	5	3	...	16	7	2	2
40-45	22	3	5	9	5	14	2	5	7
45-50	14	...	3	9	3	35	...	13	22
50-55	22	...	...	22	...	11	...	7	4
55-60	23	...	...	23	...	19	...	19	...
60 and over	16	...	4	12	...	61	...	8	53
TOTAL	12	2	6	4	1	14	2	6	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4.—*Proportion of females afflicted to 1,000 males at each age.*

AGE-PERIOD.	Total afflicted.	Insane.	FEMALES.		
			Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
0-1	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
1-2	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...
TOTAL 0-5	1,000	...	500	1,000	...
5-10	824	1,000	500	...	...
10-15	900	1,000	692	1,000	...
15-20	1,200	1,000	1,500	1,000	...
20-25	769	667	1,000	500	...
25-30	833	1,000	750	800	...
30-35	733	...	714	1,250	500
35-40	1,167	...	250	1,000	...
40-45	429	500	667	500	...
45-50	1,600	...	3,000	1,667	...
50-55	429	...	...	286	...
55-60	667	...	...	667	...
60 and over	4,000	...	2,000	4,607	...
TOTAL	920	1,000	763	1,133	500

CHAPTER VIII.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

(TABLES XIII AND XVIII.)

59. Of the castes given in Table XIII all except twelve, namely, Aiyambok-kulu, Áyiri, Binépatta, Kávadi, Kodagu or Coorg,

Most of the Coorg castes are referred to in the Madras report. Kutuma, Maléya, Méda, Yerava, Pále, Tuluva and Kappála, occur frequently in the Madras Presidency and

notes regarding them will be found in the caste glossary attached to Chapter VIII of the report on the census of that province. These twelve exceptions make up 32 per cent. of the total population of Coorg. Only two of them, however, the Kodagus (36,091) and the Yeravas (14,586) are at all numerous, and notes of the measurements of these two and a discussion of the place among other castes which may be assigned to them will be found in a paper entitled *The Coorgs and Yeravas, an ethnological contrast*, by Mr. T. H. Holland, F.G.S., in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Volume LXX, Part III, No. 2, 1901. All the twelve castes are referred to in the *Ethnographical Compendium of the Castes and Tribes found in the Province of Coorg* written by the Rev. G. Richter, late Inspector of Schools in Coorg, and I have had no time to visit the country to make further enquiries about them. Regarding two of them, however, the Áyiris and the Yeravas, I have been furnished by officers of the province with certain fresh particulars which are not mentioned by Mr. Richter and I accordingly give these below.

60. Áyiri.—The Áyiris are the artisan caste of Coorg and correspond to the

The Áyiris. Kammálas of Malabar and the Tamil districts. Like

other artisan castes, they are divided into groups

according to the particular occupation which they follow. Thus, there are the Tattas (goldsmiths), the Kollas (blacksmiths) and the Taccháyiris (carpenters). Their tradition is that they came to Coorg from Malabar during the reign of Dodda Virappa Wodiyar, but they now speak the Coorg language in their homes and follow many of the Coorg customs. The caste has no recognised headman but the usual pancháyats decide caste matters. These are generally assisted in their deliberations by some of the Coorgs. They can fine up to 100 hanas (a hana is 3 annas 4 pies) and can also excommunicate. Marriage is usually adult. Difference of employment is no bar to intermarriage, a carpenter's son, for example, being allowed to marry a blacksmith's or a goldsmith's daughter, but there is one section of the caste called the Kambala Áyiris, who are said to be sprung from out-casted members of the community, with which the others will not marry. A man may claim his sister's daughter or son as a match for his son or daughter. The marriage ceremony resembles that of the Coorgs, the binding portion of it consisting in the man taking the girl by the hand and leading her a few steps. Widows may remarry if they wait for six months after their husband's death. They generally marry their late husband's brother and, as usual, the ceremonies at the marriage of a widow are fewer and simpler than those at that of a maid. Divorce is allowed on strong grounds, such as the leprosy, insanity or adultery of the wife, and is effected by the husband repudiating her in the presence of relations and neighbours and returning to her the things she brought with her on her marriage. Divorcées may remarry. The Áyiris follow the ordinary Hindu rules of succession, and not the Marumakkattáyam law. The caste does not employ Bráhmans as priests, its people performing their own ceremonies, and does not wear the sacred thread. The dead are either burnt or buried and ceremonies are performed on the twelfth day after death, but annual sráddhas are not observed. The Áyiris eat mutton, game and pork, but not beef, and they drink alcohol.

61. Yerava.—The Yeravas are one of the lowest castes in the province and are

The Yeravas. coolies and landless day labourers by occupation. They

have two endogamous sub-divisions, the Paniyas and

the Panjiris, and the former is said to have eight and the latter twelve exogamous

sections, most of which are territorial in origin. Both sub-divisions have a headman who seems to act also as its priest. That of the former is known as the Müppa and that of the latter as the Kanaladi. The former can impose a fine of six brass bangles and the latter a penalty of 8 hanas. Panjiri Yeravas admit outsiders of higher status to their ranks on payment of a small fee to the headman. The marriage ceremony is the usual simple affair common among the lower castes, but the *tali* is tied round the girl's neck by the headman of the sub-division. A Paniya Yerava may not marry two sisters but a Panjiri Yerava may. Widows and divorced women may marry again. The favourite deity of the caste is Karingále which means "the black-legged one." The Yeravas eat pigs, rats and vermin but not beef.

62. Statistics of the Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg are given in Table XVIII. There are 228 Europeans, of whom 212 are British subjects and the other 16 are mainly French and German missionaries. Of these Europeans, 137 are males and 91 females and, as is usual in India, most of them are either under 12 years old or between the ages of 30 and 50. There are 295 Eurasians and of these, as has already been mentioned, a considerable proportion seem, from the parent-tongue figures, to be Goanese from Malabar.

CHAPTER IX.

OCCUPATION.

(TABLES XV AND XVI).

63. The scheme of classification of occupations in Table XV is, in its main

The scheme of classification of occupations.

essentials, the same as that followed in 1891, but on the present occasion an attempt has been made to differentiate those who actually work at each means of livelihood from those who are dependent upon others working at it. For this reason and also because several of the groups in the scheme have been transferred from one sub-order, Order, or Class to another, few comparisons can be usefully instituted between the figures of the present census and those of the enumeration of 1891.

64. The many difficulties which surround the preparation of an accurate

Difficulties in preparing the statistics.

account of the occupations of the people, both at the enumeration and in the abstraction and tabulation, have been referred to in the Madras report and need not be again set out. The vagueness of the entries in the schedules relating to owners of, and labourers on, coffee estates which are there referred to occurred again in the case of Coorg and it is not possible to be sure that some of those who returned their means of livelihood as "cooly" or "cultivation" were not really labourers on coffee estates, or to tell how many of those who entered themselves as "coffee cultivators" were owners or managers of estates and how many were merely labourers employed upon them.

65. A clearer idea of the meaning of Table XV can be gathered from the

Rural simplicity of the occupations of the population.

proportional summary of it given in subsidiary table 1 at the end of this chapter than from the actual figures themselves. It will be seen from this that the occupations of the people of Coorg are mainly of a simple and pastoral kind.

66. No less than 81.8 per cent. of the inhabitants of the province subsist by

Agricultural occupations.

agriculture (Order V in the scheme) in some form or another. As many as 46 per cent., or nearly one-half of them, are landholders and tenants, another 19 per cent. are agricultural labourers, and 16.5 per cent. are included in sub-order 12, Growers of special products, which consists almost entirely of those who are engaged in the cultivation of coffee, whether as owners or managers of estates or as labourers employed upon them. Probably, moreover, the greater part of those who are comprised in sub-order 75, General Labour, are really mainly agricultural labourers, so that perhaps the real number of those who subsist by the land is some 83 per cent. of the population. Of the persons in sub-order 10, landholders and tenants, 88.1 per cent. are cultivating landowners, and another 9.6 are cultivating tenants, leaving only 2.3 as non-cultivating landowners. Arranged in other ways, these figures show that 90.4 of the people in this sub-order are landowners and the remaining 9.6 are tenants, while 97.7 of them are actual cultivators and only 2.3 non-cultivators.

67. After agriculture, the only Orders which support more than 2 per cent. of

Other prominent occupations.

the people are Order VII, Food, drink and stimulants, a large proportion of the people included in which are grain dealers, petty bazaar keepers and toddy sellers, and Order VI, Personal, household and sanitary services, those comprised in which are mainly cooks, washermen, indoor servants and barbers. Outside these three Orders, and excluding the general labourers already referred to, there are, indeed, only three occupations which support more than 1,000 of the people of the province. These are cart owning and driving (groups 417 and 419), working in precious metals and stones (groups 316-318) and making and selling baskets, mats, brooms, etc., (group 347).

Subsidiary table 2 sets out these principal occupations of the population in the order of their magnitude and it will be seen that as few as fourteen means of subsistence support as many as 90.5 per cent. of the inhabitants of the province.

68. The industrial part of the people, properly so termed, is almost negligible, for though Class D, the industrial class in the scheme, Industrial occupations. supports 9.5 per cent. of the inhabitants, the great majority of those are the traders in Order VII, and the goldsmiths and basket makers already referred to.

69. Learned and artistic professions (Order XX) support 1 per cent. of the Learned and artistic professions. people but more than a third of these are native doctors, astrologers and diviners, and people employed about the temples, none of whose duties are usually either learned or artistic in the strict sense of the words.

70. Subsidiary table 3 gives particulars of the number of actual workers in each order and class who are partially agriculturist, Partial agriculturists. that is, live mainly by some non-agricultural occupation but have, in addition, an interest of some kind in land. It will be seen that these persons number 807. As many as 240 of them are people whose principal means of subsistence is employment under Government, and the majority of these are found in the upper ranks of the various services. Another 133 live mainly by the learned and artistic professions of Order XX and of these 41 are schoolmasters. Next in number come those whose principal occupation is connected with "transport and storage." They number 103, and 66 of them are cart owners or drivers. A fair proportion of the cooks and washermen also have an interest in land.

71. The last two columns of subsidiary table 1 give the percentage of the Proportion of actual workers to dependents. persons supported by each class, order, and sub-order who are (a) actual workers at the occupations included in them and (b) dependents upon such actual workers. The instructions to the enumerators directed that every person who earned any income at all by following a means of livelihood should be returned as an actual worker, whether that income was sufficient to support him or her entirely or not. Consequently only those persons are shown as dependents who did no work of any kind.

The percentage of those supported by the various occupations in the scheme who are actual workers is thus high, being 70.1 per cent., and the dependents form the remaining 29.9 per cent. of the population.

This high figure is not, however, maintained in all the orders and sub-orders. In those in which women and children cannot take the part of actual workers the percentage is considerably lower. Thus in Order XX, Learned and artistic professions, only 47.3 of those who are supported by the order are actual workers at the occupations included in it. On the other hand in the orders in which women and children can take the part of actual workers such as Order IV, which consists mainly of herdboys; Order V, Agriculture; Order VI, Personal and household services; Order IX, which comprises all the coolies engaged in building; Order XIX, which mainly consists of bandy drivers; and Order XXII, Earthwork and general labour, the percentage of actual workers is higher than in the province as a whole.

72. Subsidiary table 4 shows the number of the actual workers in each order Proportion of female actual workers. who belong to each of the two sexes, and this brings out much the same point again. There are 66 female actual workers to every 100 males, and of the more numerously represented orders the percentage of actual workers belonging to the gentler sex is highest in Orders V, Agriculture, and VI, Personal and household services, while among those in which it is lowest are Orders XX, Learned and artistic professions and I, Administration.

73. Imperial Table XVI gives statistics of the occupations by which the Occupations of the Coorgs. Coorgs or Kodagus live. The reasons for the selection of this race for exhibition in the table have already been given above in Chapter IV. Subsidiary table 5 at the end of this chapter gives the figures in proportional forms and in more detail. It will be seen that of the 23,650 actual workers which the race comprises, no less than 22,889, or 96.8 per cent., are either landlords or tenants who themselves cultivate the lands they hold. In addition to this 98 more are owners or tenants of land which they do

not cultivate themselves, 71 are agricultural labourers and 72 subsist by owning or cultivating coffee estates. In other words, 97.8 per cent. of the Coorgs depend directly upon the land for their living. Of the remaining 2.2 per cent., 212 are employed in the public service proper and 147 more as forest rangers and guards, teachers in schools, village officers, in the Survey and Public Works departments and on railways outside the province, and 75 as personal or domestic servants.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*Showing the distribution of the population among the various Orders and sub-orders.*

ORDER AND SUB-ORDER.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION OF		PERCENTAGE IN EACH ORDER AND SUB-ORDER OF	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
			2	3
1	2	3	4	5
I.—Administration	7	4	51.0	49.0
1. Civil Service of the State	7	3	51.3	45.7
2. Service of local and municipal bodies	...	...	29.2	70.8
3. Village service	1	...	58.0	42.0
II.—Defense	...	...	24.3	75.7
4. Army	...	...	24.3	75.7
III.—Service of Native and Foreign States	...	...	31.3	68.7
6. Civil Officers	...	...	35.7	64.3
7. Military	...	...	...	100.0
TOTAL, CLASS A.—GOVERNMENT	8	4	50.1	49.9
IV.—Provision and care of animals	3	3	85.1	14.9
8. Stock breeding and dealing	3	3	90.3	9.7
9. Training and care of animals	...	...	43.1	56.9
V.—Agriculture	81.8	58.1	71.0	29.0
10. Landholders and tenants	46.2	30.5	66.0	34.0
11. Agricultural labourers	19.0	13.8	72.8	27.2
12. Growers of special products	16.5	13.7	83.2	16.8
13. Agricultural training and supervision and forests	1	1	56.9	43.1
TOTAL, CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	82.1	58.4	71.1	28.9
VI.—Personal, Household and Sanitary services	2.3	1.7	72.7	27.3
14. Personal and domestic services	2.1	1.6	73.5	26.5
15. Non-domestic entertainment	...	...	47.9	52.1
16. Sanitation	1	1	65.5	34.5
TOTAL, CLASS C.—PERSONAL SERVICES	2.3	1.7	72.7	27.3
VII.—Food, drink and stimulants	5.4	3.3	61.1	38.9
17. Provision of Animal food	6	4	63.7	36.3
18. Vegetable food	2.1	1.3	60.0	40.0
19. Drink, condiments and stimulants	2.7	1.7	61.4	38.6
VIII.—Light, Firing and Forage	1	1	70.9	29.1
21. Fuel and forage	1	1	70.9	29.1
IX.—Buildings	4	3	73.3	26.7
22. Building materials	1	1	58.7	41.3
23. Artificers in building	3	3	75.8	24.2
X.—Vehicles and vessels	...	...	82.2	17.8
25. Carts, carriages, etc.	...	...	49.4	50.6
XI.—Supplementary Requirements	2	1	41.0	59.0
27. Paper	...	...	32.4	67.6
28. Books and prints	...	...	33.3	66.7
29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	...	...	54.3	45.7
33. Bangles, necklaces, beads, sacred threads, etc.	1	1	50.0	50.0
34. Furniture	...	...	44.4	55.6
36. Tools and machinery	...	...	57.3	42.7
XII.—Textile Fabrics and Dress	8	4	48.6	51.4
38. Wool and Fur	...	...	40.9	59.1
39. Silk	...	...	67.5	32.5
40. Cotton	2	1	100.0	0.0
41. Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	5	3	54.4	45.6
42. Dress	...	...	60.1	39.9
XIII.—Metals and Precious Stones	10	6	58.5	41.5
43. Gold, silver and precious stones	6	4	81.8	18.2
44. Brass, copper, bell-metal, etc.	1	1	47.7	52.3
45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead	...	...	58.0	42.0
46. Iron and steel	2	1		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—*Showing the distribution of the population among the various Orders and sub-orders—continued.*

ORDER AND SUB-ORDER.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION OF		PERCENTAGE IN EACH ORDER AND SUB-ORDER OF	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
	1	2	3	4
XIV.—Glass, Earthen and stoneware	...	4	3	68·5
47. Glass and chinaware	48·5
48. Earthen and stoneware	...	4	3	60·5
XV.—Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	...	1·1	·8	68·3
49. Wood and bamboo	...	·5	·3	63·3
50. Canework, matting and leaves, etc.	...	·6	·4	72·8
XVI.—Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	37·0
51. Gums, wax, resins and similar forest produce	66·7
52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, etc.	34·9
XVII.—Leather, etc.	...	·1	·1	52·5
53. Leather, horn and bones	...	·1	·1	52·5
TOTAL, CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	...	9·5	5·9	62·1
				37·9
XVIII.—Commerce	...	·2	·1	56·5
54. Money and securities	52·0
55. General merchandise	72·7
56. Dealing unspecified	...	·1	·1	61·1
57. Middlemen, brokers and agents	...	·1	...	43·7
XIX.—Transport and Storage	...	1·2	·9	80·2
58. Railway	87·7
59. Road	...	·9	·8	82·1
60. Water	33·3
61. Messages	...	·1	·1	60·2
62. Storage and weighing	...	·1	·1	91·5
TOTAL, CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	...	1·4	1·1	76·1
				23·9
XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions	...	1·0	·5	47·3
63. Religion	...	·4	·2	52·4
64. Education	...	·2	·1	52·9
65. Literature	56·8
66. Law	...	·1	...	25·3
67. Medicine	...	·1	·1	50·4
68. Engineering and survey	...	·1	...	33·0
70. Pictorial art and sculpture	53·8
71. Music, acting, dancing, etc.	56·9
XXI.—Sport	...	·1	·1	70·4
72. Sport	40·0
73. Games and exhibitions	...	·1	·1	74·0
TOTAL, CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS	...	1·0	·5	49·0
				51·0
XXII.—Earthwork and general labour	...	2·1	1·6	80·2
74. Earthwork, etc.	...	·5	·4	92·1
75. General labour	...	1·6	1·2	76·6
XXIII.—Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	73·0
76. Indefinite	82·6
77. Disreputable	47·1
TOTAL, CLASS G.—UNSKILLED LABOUR NOT AGRICULTURAL	...	2·1	1·7	80·1
				19·9
XXIV.—Independent	...	·7	·5	72·1
78. Property and alms	...	·6	·4	72·7
79. At the State expense	...	·1	·1	60·8
TOTAL, CLASS H.—MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE INDEPENDENT OF OCCUPATION	...	·7	·5	72·1
				27·9
Grand Total	...	100	70·1	70·1
				29·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.—*Showing the occupations supporting more than 1,000 persons each.*

Groups.	Occupation.	Number.	Percent- age.
(a) Occupations supporting more than 50,000 persons each.			
36, 37 and 49-53	Landowners	75,429	
	Total	75,429	41.8
(b) Occupations supporting more than 10,000 persons each.			
39 and 40	Agricultural labourers	34,343	
44	Coolies in coffee estates	28,550	
	Total	62,893	34.8
(c) Occupations supporting more than 5,000 persons each.			
38 and 38 (e)	Tenants	8,021	
	Total	8,021	4.4
(d) Occupations supporting more than 1,000 persons each.			
504	General labourers	2,830	
123, 124, 128, 130 and 135	Grocers and general condiment dealers	2,445	
97	Grain and pulse dealers	2,424	
131 and 132	Toddy drawers and sellers	2,121	
417 and 419	Cart owners and drivers	1,463	
61	Cooks	1,383	
65	Washermen	1,203	
43	Coffee planters	1,165	
316 to 318	Workers and dealers in gold, silver and precious stones	1,131	
317	Baskets, mats, fans, screens, brooms, etc., makers and sellers.	1,025	
	Total	17,190	9.5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.—*Showing the number of actual workers in each Order who are partially agriculturists.*

ORDER AND CLASS.	Description.	Total actual workers.	Number of persons returned as partially agriculturists.	Percentage.
			1	
1		2	3	4
I. Administration	...	685	240	35.0
II. Defence	...	9	...	...
III. Service of Native and Foreign States	...	5	1	20.0
	TOTAL, CLASS A.—GOVERNMENT	699	241	34.5
IV. Provision and Care of Animals	...	504	2	0.4
V. Agriculture	...	104,911	...	...
	TOTAL, CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	105,415	2	...
VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	...	3,040	82	2.7
	TOTAL, CLASS C.—PERSONAL SERVICES	3,040	82	2.7
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	...	5,982	83	1.4
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage	...	139	4	2.9
IX. Buildings	...	513	2	0.6
X. Vehicles and Vessels	...	60	1	1.7
XI. Supplementary Requirements	...	177	1	0.6
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	...	799	23	2.9
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	...	1,079	29	2.7
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	...	483	3	0.6
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	...	1,355	30	2.2
XVI. Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	...	17	1	5.9
XVII. Leather, etc.	...	95	2	2.1
	TOTAL, CLASS D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	10,699	180	1.7
XVIII. Commerce	...	248	9	3.6
XIX. Transport and Storage	...	1,698	103	6.1
	TOTAL, CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,946	112	5.8
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions	...	828	133	16.1
XXI. Sport	...	100	10	10.0
	TOTAL, CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS	928	143	15.4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.—*Showing the number of actual workers in each Order who are partially agriculturists—continued.*

ORDER AND CLASS.		Total actual workers.	Number of persons returned as partially agriculturists.	Percentage.	
	Description.	1	2	3	4
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour	...	2,972	27	0·9	
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	...	46	...	...
TOTAL, CLASS G.—UNSKILLED LABOUR NOT AGRICULTURAL	...	3,018	27	0·9	
XXIV. Independent	...	937	20	2·1	
TOTAL, CLASS H.—MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE INDEPENDENT OF OCCUPATION.	...	937	20	2·1	
Grand Total	...	126,682	807	0·6	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4.—*Showing the occupations of females by Orders.*

Order.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Percentage of females to males.
	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4
I. Administration	...	685	...
II. Defence	...	3	...
III. Service of Native and Foreign States	...	5	...
IV. Provision and Care of Animals	...	459	45
V. Agriculture	...	59,746	45,165
VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	...	1,806	1,234
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	...	4,307	3,675
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage	...	68	71
IX. Buildings	...	467	46
X. Vehicles and Vessels	...	60	...
XI. Supplementary Requirements	...	114	63
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	...	602	197
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	...	961	118
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	...	260	223
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	...	949	406
XVI. Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	...	17	...
XVII. Leather, etc.	...	89	6
XVIII. Commerce	...	231	17
XIX. Transport and Storage	...	1,675	23
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions	...	790	38
XXI. Sport	...	86	14
XXII. Earthwork and General Labour	...	2,051	921
XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	...	19	27
XXIV. Independent	...	612	325
TOTAL	...	76,068	50,614
			66·5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5.—*Showing the chief occupations followed by the Kodagu caste.*

Occupation.	Number of workers.	Percentage to total actual workers.
<i>Caste</i>		
Traditional occupation	...	Kodagus (Coorgs).
Total actual workers	...	Cultivators.
	23,650.	
1. Traditional occupation (groups 36 and 38)	...	22,889
2. Public service	...	212
3. Non-cultivating landowners and tenants	...	98
4. Personal and domestic servants	...	75
5. Coffee planters and coffee estate coolies	...	72
6. Agricultural labourers	...	71
7. Forest rangers, guards, etc.	...	41
8. Teachers	...	39
9. Village officers	...	34
10. Survey and Public Works Departments	...	19
11. Railway—managers, clerks, porters, etc.	...	14
12. Convicts	...	12
13. Minor occupations	...	74
TOTAL	23,650	100

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the report of P. A. BOOTY, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, No. 53, dated 27th April 1901.

In reference to your letter No. 630, * dated 11th December 1900, I have the honour to report upon the way in which the arrangements for the census worked in Coorg.

2. (a) The preparation beforehand of a list of persons available in every village to act as enumerators or supervisors is very necessary, as otherwise it would be quite impossible to make appointments at the time of dividing off the blocks. The lists were prepared by the village accountants, checked by the Nad Parpatigars, and then compiled and checked by the Taluk Subedars before being submitted to this office.

The plan of dividing the taluks into thickly and thinly populated areas was not adopted in this district as there appeared to be no necessity for it.

The plan of sending printed copies of circulars issued by you would have saved considerable trouble in this office had a sufficient number been supplied for communication to all the eight charge superintendents. It would therefore be better in future to send as many copies as there are taluks and Municipalities, together with some spare copies for communication, if necessary, to Nad Parpatigars.

The circulars were communicated to charge superintendents by sending copies or extracts in some cases and translations in others. The charge superintendents communicated them in the vernacular to their subordinates.

(b) *The House List.*—Some difficulty was experienced in numbering houses so that blocks might be compact.

There are no wild tracts where it was not possible to prepare the list within reasonable time.

The definitions of "house," "building," and "common way" were not easily understood by village officers. Buildings not ordinarily used as residences were given numbers in column 3 of the house list instead of in column 4. A question was raised by one of the Subedars as to whether cooly lines under one roof should be numbered as one house or whether each compartment occupied by a separate family should be given a distinct number, and he was informed that the latter method was correct.

The house lists were checked by Nad Parpatigars, Subedars and my predecessor; in the Municipalities, they were checked by municipal overseers and Vice-Presidents.

Correct lists of villages were obtained from the Coorg Land Record Office.

(c) *Numbering.*—Common tar, purchased from local shops, was used for this purpose and was found satisfactory. Its cost was Rs. 14-2-10.

Numbering was commenced on 4th July 1900 and finished on 18th September 1900.

(d) *Marking of Circles and Blocks.*—There were no difficulties in following instructions. Some of the charge superintendents made mistakes, but these were corrected in this office.

Maps were used in the preparation of circle lists, and were found very useful in making each circle compact.

Circle lists were completed in manuscript on 20th October 1900 and the printing was finished on 3rd December 1900. The census divisions were (i) 10 charges, (ii) 168 circles, including 4 forest circles, (iii) 1,531 blocks, including 8 forest blocks. There were on an average 23 buildings and 22 residences in each block.

* This and the other letters from the Superintendent referred to herein will be found in Appendix B of the Administrative volume of the report on the Census of Madras.

(e) *Small Blocks.*—No difficulty. The supply of extra block lists and covers was sufficient.

(f) *Agency.*—There was no difficulty in obtaining enough men, except for the enumeration of travellers by road, houseless poor and cart-stands. The numbers of census officers were (i) 8 charge superintendents, (ii) 164 supervisors, (iii) 4 special supervisors, (iv) 1,450 enumerators, (v) 101 special enumerators. All the charge superintendents and special supervisors were officials. Of the enumerators 1,221 were unpaid non-officials and 229 were officials; of the special enumerators 6 were non-officials and 95 officials; and of the supervisors 9 were non-officials and 155 officials. There were no paid non-officials, though some of them are now claiming travelling allowance.

(g) *Schedules.*—1,135 books and 5,900 loose schedules were issued. They were all used. The supply to taluks not being sufficient, loose schedules were issued from the district reserve. The supply of enumeration tickets was sufficient. The rigid restrictions on the issue of household schedules worked satisfactorily.

(h) *Instruction of Census officers.*—In accordance with your letter No. 488, dated 6th November 1900, circular orders were issued impressing upon the charge superintendents the great importance of the oral instruction of supervisors and enumerators in the rules for filling up the schedules. They were also directed that they should make a point of personally instructing every one of their supervisors and as many of their enumerators as possible, and that supervisors in their turn should teach every one of their enumerators. They were further ordered that at every class of instruction, as a minimum, a Hindu, a Musalman, a Christian, a literate person and a child should be enumerated.

A circular order was also issued to all the Subedars on the subject of giving practical instruction in the field to their subordinates, and ordering weekly progress reports to be submitted by them.

Special instructions about agricultural occupations and workers in factories were issued. The Manual and the printed instructions to enumerators answered the purpose for which they were intended. Special instructions were also issued in this district for the separate enumeration of Jamma Coorgs (in view to ascertain how many persons are exempt from the operation of the Arms Act) in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's orders.

The one-schedule books distributed to supervisors enabled them not only to acquaint themselves beforehand with the rules for filling up the schedules and with the form of the enumeration book, but also to instruct their enumerators.

(i) *Writing out of block lists.*—The instructions on this point were not explicit. The headings of columns 4 and 5 were not found to be clear enough. It was not known whether the serial number to each family should be consecutive right through the block or whether each house should have a separate series of numbers for the families living in the one house.

The block lists were written by the enumerators.

(j) *Preliminary Enumeration.*—It was begun on the 10th of January in rural areas and on the 14th of February in Municipalities and completed by 15th and 20th February respectively. The dates fixed in the instructions were suitable.

The preliminary census was at first made on plain paper, and after being checked by supervisors, and as far as possible by charge superintendents, was copied into the printed enumeration books. It is believed that it is accurate.

(k) *Final Census.*—It lasted from about 7 in the evening till about midnight in some places, the time required varying according as the distance to be travelled was greater or less.

The supervisors accompanied the least intelligent of their enumerators and checked the entries, carrying out, as far as possible, the instructions contained in paragraphs 50, 51 and 52 of the Manual. It was reported that one estate and a few individuals were not enumerated at the final census, and enquiries into this matter are still proceeding.* With this exception, the final enumeration is believed to be accurate.

* The schedules relating to these were subsequently received and are included in the statistics of the province.

Travellers by road were enumerated at selected stations by the police and toll-gate keepers. The houseless poor were enumerated by beat constables, and the enumeration in cart-stands outside Municipalities was also done by beat constables. The instructions contained in your No. 381, dated 15th October 1900, were also carried out.

Only one census of jungle tribes was taken in reserved forests on the day of 1st March, as this was considered advisable.

In no part of this district did the census last for more than one day.

(l) *Provisional Abstracts.*—These were prepared according to the instructions contained in your letter No. 629. A gazetted officer, namely, the Revenue Assistant Commissioner, was placed in special charge of the district abstract in accordance with paragraph 10 of above letter, and district totals were wired on March 6th. There were no difficulties in following the instructions.

(m) *Demeanour of the people.*—Two prosecutions were ordered for refusing to do enumerator's duties. No scares were apparent. The people were not opposed to the census. A notice was published on the lines indicated in your letter No. 509.

(n) *Expenditure.*—A statement of census expenditure up to 31st March 1901 is sent herewith.

APPEN

Expenditure on the

Main head.	Sub-head.	Departmental Account.		
		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.
A.—Enumeration.	1. District office establishment ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	2. Contingencies— (a) In District office ...	24 8 0	.....	24 8 0
	(b) Lights ...	.....	.....	.....
	(c) Ink and petty stationery ...	.....	.....	.....
	(d) Postage ...	37 6 6	7 1 0	44 7 6
	(e) Freight ...	2 4 6	3 1 0	5 5 6
	(f) Miscellaneous ...	14 2 10	1 8 6	15 11 4
	3. House-numbering ...	100 0 0	48 5 4	148 5 4
	4. Remuneration of Census officers ...	.....	5 13 4	5 13 4
	5. Travelling allowance of Census officers ...	.....	.....	.....
B.—Abstraction and Compilation.	Total, I ...	178 5 10	65 13 2	244 3 0
	6. Paper ...	59 14 6	.....	59 14 6
	7. Carriage of paper to Press ...	.....	.....	.....
	8. Printing— (a) At Government Presses ...	42 8 9	.....	42 8 9
	(b) At other Presses ...	.....	.....	.....
	9. Binding forms ...	3 14 3	.....	3 14 3
	10. Despatching forms— (a) Expenditure on postage ...	1 10 6	.....	1 10 6
	(b) Do. of other kinds ...	15 11 0	.....	15 11 0
	Total, II ...	123 11 0	.....	123 11 0
	TOTAL, A.—ENUMERATION ...	302 0 10	65 13 2	367 14 0
C.—Superintendence.	11. Office-rent ...	1 4 3	27 15 0	29 4 0
	12. Purchase and repair of furniture ...	10 0 0	3 11 5	13 11 5
	13. Record establishment ...	.....	9 11 7	9 11 7
	14. Correspondence and accounts establishment ...	.....	5 9 5	5 9 5
	15. Menial establishment ...	0 0 2	26 10 5	26 10 5
	16. Working staff including Superintendence—officials.	.....	225 6 7	225 6 7
	17. Working staff including Superintendence—especially entertained.	.....	(a) 441 14 8	441 14 8
	18. Travelling allowance ...	.....	8 0 8	8 0 8
	19. Contingencies— (a) Stationery ...	4 8 10	4 11 6	9 4 4
	(b) Contingencies ...	.....	.....	.....
D.—Press charges for abstraction and compilation.	(c) Postal charges ...	0 0 3	0 10 5	0 10 8
	(d) Telegrams ...	0 0 1	0 6 2	0 6 3
	(e) Freight ...	7 9 4	— 1 14 6	5 10 10
	(f) Miscellaneous ...	0 9 10	4 11 9	5 5 7
	Total, III ...	24 0 9	761 2 3	785 3 0
	20. Paper for abstraction slips ...	48 5 1	— 0 7 2	47 18 11
	21. Paper for tabulation and compilation ...	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0
	22. Carriage of paper ...	0 1 11	0 0 6	0 2 5
	23. Printing— (a) At Government Presses ...	2 0 2	6 1 5	8 1 7
	(b) At other Presses ...	.....	.....	.....
E.—Personal charges.	24. Despatching charges— (a) Expenditure on postage ...	.....	0 5 8	0 5 8
	(b) Do. of other kinds ...	0 1 1	3 1 7	3 2 8
	Total, IV ...	51 9 0	9 2 0	60 11 0
	TOTAL, B.—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION ...	75 9 0	770 4 3	845 14 0
	25. Pay of Superintendent ...	60 9 4	66 5 0	126 14 4
	26. Depuration allowance of Superintendent ...	19 8 10	21 6 4	40 15 2
	27. Travelling allowance of do. ...	5 10 1	3 7 3	9 1 4
	Total, V ...	85 12 3	91 2 7	176 14 10

(a) A sum of Rs. 64 0 0 being recoveries from the municipalities in Coorg on account of the cost of abstraction and compilation of their census statistics has been taken in abatement of charges under this head.

DIX B.

Census of Copy.

Sub-head.	Financial Department's Account.			Departmental account greater than Financial Department's account.
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Miscellaneous	24 8 0	.....	24 8 0	.....
Freight	37 6 6	7 1 0	44 7 6	.....
Miscellaneous	2 4 6	3 1 0	5 5 6	.....
Do.	14 2 10	1 8 6	15 11 4	.....
Pay of establishment	100 0 0	48 5 4	148 5 4	.....
Travelling allowance of establishment	.....	5 13 4	5 13 4	.....
	178 5 10	65 13 2	244 3 0	.....
Purchase of stationery	59 14 6	.....	59 14 6	.....
Printing at Government Presses	42 8 9	.....	42 8 9	.....
Binding forms	3 14 3	.....	3 14 3	.....
Postage	1 10 6	.....	1 10 6	.....
Freight	15 11 0	.....	15 11 0	.....
	123 11 0	.....	123 11 0	.....
	302 0 10	65 13 2	367 14 0	.....
Office-rent	1 4 3	27 15 9	29 4 0	.....
Purchase and repair of furniture	10 0 0	3 11 5	13 11 5	.....
Establishment—				
Pay	0 0 2	479 3 3	479 3 5	46 2 8
Deputation allowance	.....	92 14 8	92 14 8	
Acting allowance	0 4 7	98 12 2	99 0 9	
Travelling allowance	.....	3 8 5	3 8 5	.....
Stationery	4 8 10	4 11 6	9 4 4	.....
Postage	0 0 3	0 10 5	0 10 8	.....
Telegrams	0 0 1	0 6 2	0 6 3	.....
Freight	7 9 4	1 14 6	5 10 10	.....
Miscellaneous	0 9 10	4 11 9	5 5 7	.....
	24 5 4	714 11 0	739 0 4	46 2 8
Purchase of stationery	48 5 1	— 0 7 2	47 13 11	.....
Do.	1 0 9	.....	1 0 9	.....
Freight	0 1 11	0 0 6	0 2 5	.....
Printing at Government Presses	2 0 2	6 1 5	8 1 7	.....
Postage	.....	0 5 8	0 5 8	.....
Freight	0 1 1	3 1 7	3 2 8	.....
	51 9 0	9 2 0	60 11 0	.....
	75 14 4	723 13 0	799 11 4	46 2 8
Pay of substitute for Superintendent	22 15 9	20 6 7	43 6 4	83 8 0
Deputation allowance of Superintendent	19 8 10	21 6 4	40 15 2	.....
Travelling allowance of Superintendent	5 10 1	3 7 3	9 1 4	.....
	48 2 8	45 4 2	93 6 10	83 8 0

APPENDIX

Expenditure on the

Main head.	Sub-head.	Departmental Account.		
		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.
Superintendence—cont.	28. Superintendent's office establishment	18 4 4	12 12 8	31 1 0
VI.—Establishment and Office charges.	29. Travelling allowance of establishment	1 3 1	0 5 2	1 8 3
	30. Office-rent	...	...	...
	31. Purchase and repair of furniture	0 1 1	...	0 1 1
	32. Printing—			
	(a) At Government Presses	1 13 8	...	1 13 8
	(b) At other Presses	...	...	...
	33. Contingencies—			
	(a) Stationery	2 3 8	...	2 3 8
	(b) Contingencies	...	...	...
	(c) Postal charges	1 12 3	0 15 6	2 11 7
	(d) Telegrams	0 15 8	0 2 10	1 2 6
	(e) Freight	0 0 3	0 0 11	0 1 2
	(f) Miscellaneous	2 4 5	0 8 9	2 13 2
	Total, VI	28 10 5	14 13 8	43 8 3
	TOTAL, C.—SUPERINTENDENCE	114 6 8	106 0 3	220 6 11
	Grand Total, A, B and C	492 1 3	942 1 8	1,434 2 11

B—continued.

Census of Coorg—continued.

Sub-head	Financial Department's Account.			Departmental account greater than Financial Department's account.
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.	
Office establishment				
Pay	4 1 11	3 6 0	7 7 11	
Deputation allowance	6 0 5	5 11 7	11 12 0	3 12 3
Acting allowance	4 4 4	3 12 6	8 0 10	
Travelling allowance of establishment	1 3 1	0 5 2	1 8 3	.....
Purchase and repair of furniture	0 1 1	.....	0 1 1	.....
Printing at Government Presses	1 13 8	.....	1 13 8	.....
Stationery	2 3 8	...	2 3 8	.....
Postal charges	1 12 3	0 15 4	2 11 7	.....
Telegrams	0 15 8	0 2 10	1 2 6	.....
Freight	0 0 3	0 0 11	0 1 2	.....
Miscellaneous	2 4 5	0 8 9	2 13 2	.....
	24 12 9	14 15 1	39 11 10	3 12 3
	73 15 5	60 3 3	133 2 8	87 4 3
	450 14 7	849 13 5	1,300 12 0	133 6 11

THE IMPERIAL TABLES.

Tables I—III.

AREA, HOUSES,
POPULATION AND
TOWNS BY POPULATION.

Area, Houses and Population.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES.						POPULATION.							
		Towns.			Villages.			Persons.			Males.				
		Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Coorga	1,682	6	479	30,560	3,077	27,483	180,607	15,240	165,358	100,268	8,630	91,628	80,349	64,119	73,730

TABLE II.

Variation in Population since 1871.

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages classified by Population.

NAME OF PROVINCE,	TOTAL, NUMBER OF INHABITED TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULA- TION, No.	UNDER 500.	500—1,000.	1,000—2,000.	2,000—5,000.	5,000—10,000.	10,000—20,000.	20,000—50,000.	50,000—100,000.	OVER 100,000.	Population, No.			Population, No.			Population, No.		
												Population, No.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Coorg	464	180,607	357	67,047	103	65,473	29	27,270	3	11,086	1	6,732	1	1,145	1	1,145	1	1,145	1	1,145

Towns classified by Population, with Variation since 1871.

TABLE V.
Population by Religion in Towns.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	TOWNS.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMISTIC.			PARI.			OTHERS.		
		Persons	Per cent.	Per cent.	Persons	Per cent.	Per cent.	Persons	Per cent.	Per cent.	Persons	Per cent.	Per cent.	Persons	Per cent.	Per cent.	Persons	Per cent.	Per cent.	Persons	Per cent.	Per cent.
Coorg.	Morarji	6,732	3,940	2,792	4,496	2,683	1,813	1,636	1,443	692	659	288	271	1	1	40	25	15	1	54	1	
	Virajendrapet	4,283	2,527	1,758	2,356	1,342	914	1,517	1,651	566	452	210	242	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Somavarampet	1,745	920	810	1,531	790	732	168	111	77	26	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fraserpet	1,600	804	796	1,393	688	655	956	120	126	91	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kodlipet	889	430	450	759	353	406	116	68	50	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16,949	8,630	6,010	10,366	6,846	4,520	3,712	2,201	1,511	4,062	525	537	1	1	40	25	15	69	331	303	

TABLE VI.
Religion.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	POPULATION.				HINDU.				MUSALMAN.				CHRISTIAN.				ANIMISTIC.				JAIN.				PARSI.			
	Persons.	Households.	Family.	Persons.	Persons.	Households.	Family.	Persons.	Persons.	Households.	Family.	Persons.	Persons.	Households.	Family.	Persons.	Persons.	Households.	Family.	Persons.	Persons.	Households.	Family.	Persons.	Persons.	Households.	Family.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Coonoor	180,607	100,268	80,349	169,817	87,916	71,902	18,664	8,484	6,170	3,683	2,047	1,686	3,306	1,730	1,576	107	56	61	41	26	16	11	10	10	10	10	10	10

Table VII.

AGE, SEX AND
CIVIL CONDITION

44

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Reli- gions.	0-1	5,580	2,762	2,818	5,574	2,750	2,815	4	3	1	2	1	2
	1-2	1,646	809	837	1,645	800	836				1		1
	2-3	4,136	2,051	2,085	4,123	2,047	2,076	13	4	9			
	3-4	3,828	1,923	2,005	3,811	1,813	1,998	17	10	7			
	4-5	4,275	2,126	2,149	4,258	2,115	2,143	15	10	5	2	1	1
	Total 0-5	19,465	9,571	9,894	19,411	9,543	9,868	49	27	22	5	1	4
	5-10	22,438	11,242	11,196	22,334	11,191	11,143	95	50	48	6	1	5
	10-15	22,270	11,885	10,385	21,381	11,741	9,640	854	143	711	35	1	34
	15-20	17,488	9,743	7,745	13,050	9,150	3,900	4,176	573	3,803	262	30	242
	20-25	18,464	10,153	8,311	7,761	6,963	798	9,860	3,026	6,834	843	184	679
HINDU	25-30	20,923	12,210	8,713	4,519	4,284	235	14,656	7,381	7,275	1,748	545	1,203
	30-35	17,481	10,739	6,742	1,718	1,583	125	13,354	8,391	5,963	2,409	755	1,054
	35-40	12,249	7,889	4,360	632	572	60	9,418	6,811	2,807	2,199	706	1,403
	40-45	10,682	6,446	4,236	349	307	42	7,415	5,415	2,000	2,918	724	2,194
	45-50	5,763	3,477	2,286	128	100	10	3,875	2,936	939	1,760	432	1,328
	50-55	5,978	3,169	2,809	101	75	26	3,144	2,480	664	2,733	614	2,119
	55-60	2,349	1,307	1,042	32	23	9	1,263	1,023	230	1,064	261	803
	60 and over	5,057	2,427	2,630	62	43	19	1,911	1,690	251	3,084	724	2,360
	Total	180,607	100,258	80,340	91,478	55,594	35,884	70,063	39,716	30,347	10,066	4,948	14,118
	0-1	5,001	2,477	2,524	4,995	2,474	2,521	4	3	1	2	1	2
MUSALMAN	1-2	1,467	724	743	1,466	724	742				1		1
	2-3	3,725	1,850	1,875	3,714	1,846	1,808	11	4	7			
	3-4	3,484	1,659	1,825	3,473	1,653	1,820	11	6	5			
	4-5	3,885	1,940	1,945	3,871	1,932	1,939	13	8	5	1		1
	Total 0-5	17,562	8,650	8,912	17,519	8,629	8,890	39	21	18	4		4
	5-10	20,202	10,098	10,104	20,104	10,051	10,053	92	46	46	6	1	5
	10-15	19,903	10,530	9,373	19,135	10,404	8,731	738	125	613	30	1	29
	15-20	15,374	8,477	6,897	11,544	7,956	3,588	3,800	504	3,096	230	17	213
	20-25	16,158	8,788	7,370	6,689	5,905	724	8,716	2,672	6,044	753	151	802
	25-30	18,441	10,591	7,850	3,866	3,654	202	13,003	6,444	6,550	1,582	493	1,089
Total	30-35	15,303	9,383	5,920	1,477	1,386	111	11,638	7,321	4,317	2,188	696	1,492
	35-40	10,770	6,868	3,902	549	495	54	8,219	5,719	2,500	2,002	654	1,348
	40-45	9,297	5,554	3,743	303	205	38	6,384	4,636	1,748	2,610	653	1,057
	45-50	5,056	3,016	2,040	105	91	17	3,361	2,529	832	1,587	396	1,191
	50-55	5,224	2,707	2,517	82	61	21	2,707	2,107	600	2,435	520	1,896
	55-60	2,072	1,135	937	30	21	9	1,088	874	214	954	240	714
	60 and over	4,456	2,118	2,337	49	30	19	1,680	1,438	222	2,746	650	2,096
	Total	159,817	87,915	71,902	81,445	48,988	32,457	61,245	34,436	28,809	17,127	4,401	12,136
	0-1	344	166	178	344	166	178						
MUSALMAN	1-2	109	52	57	109	52	57						
	2-3	241	122	119	241	122	119						
	3-4	204	102	102	198	98	100	6	4	2			
	4-5	227	107	120	225	105	120	1	1		1	1	
	Total 0-5	1,125	549	576	1,117	543	574	7	5	2	1	1	
	5-10	1,368	707	681	1,384	705	659	4	2	2			
	10-15	1,587	929	598	1,431	915	516	92	14	78	4		4
	15-20	1,414	910	504	990	855	135	401	52	349	23	3	20
	20-25	1,559	983	576	756	736	20	738	241	497	65	6	50
	25-30	1,661	1,147	514	466	454	12	1,088	666	422	107	27	80
Total	30-35	1,470	963	517	165	156	9	1,156	760	395	150	37	113
	35-40	995	717	278	52	50	2	818	635	183	125	32	93
	40-45	957	630	327	30	29	1	719	555	184	208	46	162
	45-50	461	302	159	9	9	2	338	273	65	114	20	94
	50-55	499	316	183	7	5	2	302	267	35	190	44	146
	55-60	188	117	71	—	—	—	114	101	13	74	16	58
	60 and over	430	224	206	8	6	—	194	176	18	230	42	188
	Total	13,654	8,484	5,170	6,393	4,463	1,930	5,970	3,747	2,223	1,291	374	1,017

Table VII.

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—continued.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHRISTIAN.	0-1	99	46	53	99	46	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2	47	24	23	47	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3	87	39	48	86	39	47	1	...	1	...	...	...
	3-4	58	28	30	58	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5	73	36	37	73	36	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	364	173	191	363	173	190	1	...	1	...	...	...
	5-10	436	214	222	426	214	222	9	2	7	1	...	1
	10-15	474	256	218	461	254	210	67	4	63	4	...	4
	15-20	346	193	153	275	189	86	176	48	128	12	1	11
	20-25	366	197	169	178	148	30	242	115	127	28	12	16
	25-30	380	225	155	110	98	12	276	158	118	39	11	28
	30-35	367	217	150	52	48	4	207	145	62	42	7	35
	35-40	275	175	100	26	23	3	162	116	46	56	12	44
	40-45	227	136	91	9	8	1	106	82	24	28	7	21
	45-50	143	97	46	9	8	1	75	57	18	54	13	41
	50-55	139	77	62	10	7	3	36	34	2	23	1	22
	55-60	61	37	24	2	2	...	34	27	7	65	17	48
	60 and over	105	50	55	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,683	2,047	1,636	1,940	1,178	762	1,391	788	603	352	81	271
OTHERS.	0-1	136	73	63	136	73	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2	23	9	14	23	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3	83	40	43	82	40	42	1	...	1	...	...	...
	3-4	82	34	48	82	34	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5	90	43	47	89	42	47	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	414	199	215	412	198	214	2	1	1	...	...	...
	5-10	432	223	209	430	221	209	2	2	13	...	...	...
	10-15	366	170	196	351	168	183	15	2	13	...	...	5
	15-20	354	163	191	241	150	91	108	13	95	5	...	5
	20-25	381	185	196	138	114	24	230	65	165	13	6	7
	25-30	441	247	104	87	78	9	323	150	167	31	13	18
	30-35	341	186	155	24	23	1	285	152	133	32	11	21
	35-40	209	120	80	5	4	1	174	112	62	30	13	17
	40-45	201	126	75	7	5	2	150	108	42	44	13	31
	45-50	103	62	41	9	1	1	70	52	18	31	9	22
	50-55	116	69	47	2	2	...	60	40	11	54	18	36
	55-60	28	18	10	...	...	...	15	14	1	13	4	9
	60 and over	67	35	32	1	1	...	23	19	4	43	15	28
	Total	3,453	1,812	1,641	1,700	965	735	1,457	715	712	296	102	194

TABLE VIII.

Education.

Table VIII.

EDUCATION.

RELIGION	AGE	POPULATION.										LITERATE IN													
		TOTAL.					LITERATE.					TAMIL.					TAMIL.								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CHRISTIAN	0-10	41,903	20,813	21,060	215	158	57	41,688	20,055	21,083	10	3	1	124	37	6	2	36	22	14	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	10-15	22,270	11,885	10,385	1,341	1,068	243	20,929	10,787	10,142	34	11	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	15-20	17,488	9,743	7,745	1,862	1,578	284	16,623	8,165	7,461	53	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	20 and over.	98,946	57,817	41,128	10,049	9,974	675	88,297	47,843	40,454	539	33	1	978	55	7,241	407	785	60	1,227	1,068	134	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	Total	180,007	100,258	80,348	14,067	12,808	1,250	166,540	87,160	79,680	436	54	1	1,039	63	9,020	805	1,039	80	1,007	1,418	180	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	0-10	37,764	18,748	19,010	165	130	35	37,599	18,018	18,981	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	10-15	19,903	10,530	9,273	1,130	1,049	191	18,773	9,591	9,182	22	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	15-20	15,374	8,477	6,807	1,608	1,373	235	18,765	7,104	4,662	28	3	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	20 and over.	86,776	50,100	30,010	8,607	8,607	8,607	417	78,169	42,000	35,169	308	17	1	639	12	6,901	406	888	10	767	755	12	...	...
CHRISTIAN	Total	189,817	87,916	71,902	11,510	10,002	908	148,307	77,313	70,994	306	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	0-10	2,493	1,256	1,237	13	10	3	2,480	1,246	1,234	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	10-15	1,597	929	538	88	81	7	1,439	848	848	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	15-20	1,414	910	544	148	136	12	1,286	774	692	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	20 and over.	6,920	3,889	2,831	1,247	1,204	43	6,973	4,185	2,788	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	Total	13,654	8,484	5,170	1,496	1,431	65	12,158	7,053	5,165	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	0-10	600	387	413	36	16	10	765	371	394	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	10-15	474	256	218	107	65	42	397	193	176	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	15-20	346	183	153	97	61	36	249	132	117	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	20 and over.	2,063	1,211	852	769	579	180	1,304	632	672	122	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	Total	3,683	2,047	1,636	998	721	277	2,685	1,320	1,358	140	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	0-10	846	422	424	2	13	3	844	420	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	10-15	366	170	196	16	13	3	350	167	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	15-20	354	163	191	9	8	1	345	165	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	20 and over.	1,887	1,057	830	96	31	5	1,851	1,020	825	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN	Total	3,453	1,812	1,641	63	54	9	3,390	1,758	1,032	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN																				38	...	10	9	9	...

TABLE IX.
Education by Selected Castes.

TABLE X.
Language.

Tables XI & XII.

**BIRTH PLACE AND
INFIRMITIES BY
AGE**

TABLE XI.

Birth Place.

WHERE BORN.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	WHERE BORN—CONT.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.				
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
A. WITHIN THE PROVINCE.											
COORG	125,502	64,162	61,347	C. COUNTRIES IN ASIA BEYOND INDIA.							
B. PROVINCES OR STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE PROVINCE.											
<i>I. British Territories.</i>											
ASSAM	1	1	—	AFGHANISTAN	2	2	—				
BENGAL	18	14	4	CEYLON	9	7	2				
BOMBAY	646	536	110	CHINA	1	—	1				
BURMA	11	4	7	PERSIA	3	1	2				
CENTRAL PROVINCES	17	10	7	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1	—	1				
MADRAS	29,348	21,222	8,126	TOTAL C		16	10				
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES	14	9	5				6				
ODESSA	1	1	—	D. COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.							
PUKJAR	24	20	4	ENGLAND AND WALES	70	42	28				
SINDH	7	6	1	SCOTLAND	27	18	9				
TOTAL I		30,087	21,823	IRELAND	2	2	—				
<i>II. Feudatories.</i>				FRANCE	2	2	—				
BHUTAN	2	1	1	GERMANY	10	5	5				
BOMBAY STATES	7	4	3	HOLLAND	1	1	—				
HYDERABAD (DECAN)	77	55	22	SWITZERLAND	1	—	1				
MADRAS STATES	38	30	8	TOTAL D		113	70				
MYSSORE AND BANGALORE	24,713	14,064	10,649				43				
NEPAL	3	1	2	E. COUNTRIES IN AFRICA.							
RAJPUTANA STATES	15	14	1	AFRICA UNSPECIFIED	2	2	—				
TOTAL II		24,855	14,169	10,686	F. COUNTRIES IN AMERICA.						
<i>III. French Settlements.</i>											
MAHE	5	5	—	BERMUDA	1	—	1				
<i>IV. Portuguese Settlements.</i>				CANADA	1	1	—				
GOA	12	12	—	TOTAL F		2	1				
INDIA UNSPECIFIED	6	4	2	Total, Population							
TOTAL B		54,965	36,013	18,952	180,607	100,258	80,349				

TABLE XII.

Infirmitiess by age.

NOTE.—One insane male was also deaf-mute.

Table XII-A.

INFIRMITIES BY
CASTES, TRIBES
OR RACES.

TABLE XII-A.

Infirmities by Castes, Tribes or Races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	TOTAL INFIRMITIES.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTE.			BLIND.			LEPER.			
	Persons.			Persons.			Persons.			Persons.			Persons.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu.																
Agasa																
Banajiga																
Bant																
Billava																
Binépatta																
Brihman (Canarese)																
Cherumma																
Dévângâ																
Gatti																
Gauda																
Golla																
Halépâik																
Heggade																
Holeyâ																
Jangam																
Kelasi																
Kodagu (Coorg)																
Kuruba																
Kusâva																
Lingâyat																
Mahrâti																
Muc'chi																
Nâyâr																
Odde																
Pâle																
Pâñchâla																
Panikkâan or Kamisan																
Tiyan																
Vaisya																
Vakkaliga																
Vellâla																
Verava																
Total, Hindu	217	113	104	26	13	13	94	53	41	88	41	47	9	6	3	
Musalman.																
Dârikula																
Mâppilla																
Sheik																
Total, Musalman	21	12	9	5	3	2	9	5	4	7	4	3				
Christian.																
Native Christian																
Total, Christian	3	1	2	1			1	1		1		1				
Grand Total	241	126	115	32	16	16	104	59	45	96	45	51	9	6	3	

Table XIII.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE
OR NATIONALITY.

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

NAME OF CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	NAME OF CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	NAME OF CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MALES.	FEMALES.
HINDU AND ANIMIST.			HINDU AND ANIMIST—cont.			HINDU AND ANIMIST—cont.		
Konarū.			Kannian	202	74	Katike	73	36
Aiyambokkulu	4	1	Kanisan	248	150	Konkani	258	158
Áyiri	465	433	Kappala	47	62	Kshatriya	25	12
Binépatta	49	49	Kóbyán	377	34	Kudubi	2	2
Hegide	827	678	Kusavan	143	147	Kutumus	18	23
Kávadi	30	19	Malayálam	19	—	Lambádi	156	42
Kodagu or Coorg	18,238	17,853	Maunán	2	1	Mahráti	1,431	1,026
Maléya	67	62	Makkuvan	6	5	Muc'chi	6	—
Méda	294	290	Muvvári	20	—	Múltáni	4	2
Yerava	7,510	7,078	Náyar	1,266	150	Pindári	1	—
Total	27,484	26,459	Paniyan	27	8	Rájapuri	26	30
			Paratán	5	3	Rájput	154	144
			Tíyan	1,272	209	Rangári	50	46
			Veluttédan	68	69	Sonagára	53	6
			Total	3,988	1,154	Not stated	40	27
						Total	3,096	2,165
CANARESE.						Total, Hindu and Animist	89,645	73,477
Agusa	874	798	Balija	642	564	MUSALMAN.		
Arasu	7	4	Bethu	333	249	Dúdékula	1	—
Ballála	6	—	Bóya	404	389	Labbai	298	157
Banajiga	51	38	Brahman (Telugu)	25	13	Máppilla	4,434	2,235
Basavi	3	10	Chakkiliyan	5	2	Moghal	78	59
Bédaru	87	84	Chetti	175	169	Musselman	72	38
Brahman (Canarese)	703	682	Dásari	21	21	Naváyat	133	13
Dévidiga	4	—	Dommara	5	9	Pathán	461	394
Dévánga	1,650	1,556	Golla	367	355	Saiyad	482	386
Gániga	296	182	Ídiga	14	4	Sheik	2,518	1,885
Gatti	2	1	Jógi	45	35	<i>Sectaries terms</i>	7	3
Gauli	95	90	Kamsala	16	7	Total, Musalman	8,484	5,170
Gudigára	4	—	Kápu	8	1	CHRISTIAN.		
Halepaik	22	17	Kómati	4	3	Native Christian	1,756	1,404
Holeyá [Hindu	15,705	11,284	Mádiga	1,583	1,184	Eurasian	154	141
Holeyá [Animist	5	1	Mangala	30	14	British	1	1
Jangám	93	95	Odde	285	156	Dutch	1	1
Kammadiyam	13	4	Panasa	1	—	English	79	56
Kelasi	410	400	Salu	73	26	European	9	4
Kudiya [Hindu	27	34	Sátáni	55	40	French	3	—
Kudiya [Animist	257	271	Telugu	254	217	German	7	5
Kumbára	504	418	Téakala	5	4	Irish	10	6
Kuruba [Hindu	2,494	2,300	Uppara	230	142	Scotch	27	18
Kuruba [Animist	1,200	1,106	Total	4,580	3,604	Total, Christian	2,047	1,636
Lingáyat	4,209	4,433						
Malava	1	—	Ambalakáran	2	1			
Mogér	6	2	Brahman (Tamil)	123	131			
Moili	2	—	Idaiyan	1	—			
Pánchezála	1,419	1,196	Kuravan	119	126			
Pombada	96	88	Pallan	32	30			
Sappaliga	1	—	Palli	25	8			
Sérvígara	39	22	Pandáram	3	5			
Sólagu	8	11	Parniyán	91	55			
Stánika	69	74	Tamíl	2	3			
Súdra	4	—	Uppiliyan	4	8			
Toreya	118	131	Vániyan	1	—			
Vaisya	155	145	Vellála	692	606			
Vaikáliga	6,948	5,441	Total	1,095	972			
Total	87,725	30,918						
						JAIN.		
Terú.			Baniya	108	16	Jain	56	51
Bant	801	306	Brahman (others)	616	525			
Billava	1,793	947	Bodubodukala	12	10			
Gauda	6,202	5,026	Chaptégára	33	33			
Pálo	2,770	1,313	Góssáyi	2	—			
Tulava	11	13	Gujaráti	2	—			
Total	11,677	8,205	Káttu-Mahráti	24	25	Parsi	26	15
			Káhar	2	—	Total, All Religions	100,258	80,349
MALAYALAM.								
Ambalavási	4	—						
Chembótti	13	—						
Cheruman [Hindu	79	45						
Cheruman [Animist	190	107						

Table XIV.

CIVIL CONDITION
BY AGE FOR SELECTED
CASTE.

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Caste.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION.													
	PERSONS.		0-5.		5-12.		12-15.		15-20.		20-40.		40 AND OVER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kodagu														
	18,238	17,853	2,406	2,517	3,717	3,698	1,807	1,659	1,925	1,947	5,556	5,256	2,737	2,776
CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	UNMARRIED.													
	PERSONS.		0-5.		5-12.		12-15.		15-20.		20-40.		40 AND OVER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Kodagu	11,777	9,679	2,492	2,515	3,706	3,684	1,791	1,626	1,882	1,538	1,894	295	42	21
CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MARRIED.													
	PERSONS.		0-5.		5-12.		12-15.		15-20.		20-40.		40 AND OVER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
Kodagu	5,723	5,802	4	2	11	13	16	31	42	383	3,419	4,292	2,231	1,081
CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	WIDOWED.													
	PERSONS.		0-5.		5-12.		12-15.		15-20.		20-40.		40 AND OVER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
Kodagu	738	2,372	...	...	1	...	2	1	26	273	609	464	1,674	

Table XV.

TABLE XV.

Occupations.

(NOTE.—Groups in which no entries occur are not given, but to facilitate comparisons with other provinces the serial numbers of the groups have been left unchanged.)

Table XV.

TABLE XV.

Occupations—continued.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agricultural.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE—concl'd.											
C.—PERSONAL SERVICES.											
VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.											
13. Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests.	11. Agricultural Labourers.	12. Growers of Special Products.	10. Land-holders and Tenants.								
36. Cultivating landowners	73,456	25,495	23,040						11,611	13,310	24,921
37. Non-cultivating landowners	1,933	494	489						343	607	950
38. Cultivating tenants	8,010	3,120	2,416						1,143	1,331	2,474
38(a). Non-cultivating tenants	11	1	3						3	4	7
Total of Sub-order 10	83,410	29,110	25,948						13,100	15,252	28,352
39. Farm servants	510	288	115						52	55	107
40. Field labourers	33,833	13,248	11,346						4,552	4,687	9,239
Total of Sub-order 11	34,343	13,536	11,461						4,604	4,742	9,346
43. Coffee plantations: owners, managers and superior staff.	1,165	330	99						264	472	736
44. Coffee plantations: labourers and other subordinates.	28,550	16,648	7,649						1,903	2,260	4,253
47. Tea plantations: owners, managers and superior staff.	1	1									
49. Betel-vine and areca-nut growers	5	4								1	1
50. Cardamom and pepper growers	12	7								4	5
51. Cocoanut growers	2	1	1								
52. Fruit and vegetable growers	2		2								
53. Miscellaneous	19	6	5							8	8
Total of Sub-order 12	29,756	16,997	7,756						2,258	2,745	5,003
58. Forest officers	11	1							7	3	10
59. Forest rangers, guards, peons	170	102							23	45	68
Total of Sub-order 13	181	103							30	48	78
Total of Order V	147,690	59,746	45,165						19,992	22,757	49,779
TOTAL OF CLASS B	148,282	60,205	45,210	2					20,033	22,834	49,867
14. Personal and Domestic Services.											
60. Barbers	465	204	27	7					82	152	234
61. Cooks	1,383	630	587	20	3				46	120	166
62. Door-keepers, etc.	1									1	1
63. Grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	225	130	3	1					36	56	92
64. Indoor servants	479	213	101	1					60	105	165
65. Washermen	1,903	457	408	23	16				146	192	338
66. Water-carriers	53	23	21						3	6	9
68. Miscellaneous and unspecified	66	31	15	1					7	13	20
Total of Sub-order 14	3,875	1,688	1,162	53	19				380	645	1,025
15. Non-domestic Entertainment.											
69. Hotel, lodging-house, bar, or refreshment, room-keepers.	23	9	1	1					3	10	13
70. Rest-house, serai, bath-house, etc., owners and managers.	6	2							4		4
71. Club secretaries, managers, stewards, etc.	42	22							14	6	20
Total of Sub-order 15	71	33	1	1					21	16	37
16. Sanitation.	74. Sweepers and scavengers										
	238	85	71	7	2				44	38	82
Total of Sub-order 16	238	85	71	7	2				44	38	82
Total of Order VI	4,184	1,806	1,334	61	21				445	699	1,144
TOTAL OF CLASS C	4,184	1,806	1,234	61	21				445	699	1,144

TABLE XV.

Occupations—continued.

Table XV.

TABLE XV.

Occupations—continued.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.			
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4		Male.	Females.	Male.	Females.	Male.	Females.	Male.	Females.
			IX. Buildings—concl'd.									
			23. Artificers in Building.									
			162. Building contractors	16	9	...	...	...	1	6	7	
			163. Masons and builders	405	271	6	1	...	46	82	128	
			166. Stone and marble workers	175	156	10	1	...	1	8	9	
			Total of Sub-order 23	596	436	16	2	...	48	96	144	
			Total of Order IX	700	487	46	3	...	65	122	187	
			169. Coach building factories: owners, managers and superior staff.	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	
			170. Coach building factories: operatives and other subordinates.	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	
			171. Cart and carriage makers	8	4	...	...	...	5	4	4	
			172. Cart and carriage sellers	55	50	...	1	...	5	1	5	
			173. Painters of carriages, etc.	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	
			Total of Sub-order 25	73	60	...	1	...	8	5	13	
			Total of Order X	73	69	...	1	...	8	5	13	
			182. Stationers	39	16	...	...	...	7	16	23	
			Total of Sub-order 27	39	16	...	...	...	7	16	23	
			183. Printing presses: owners, managers and superior staff.	8	1	...	...	...	4	3	7	
			184. Printing presses: workmen and other subordinates.	5	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	
			185. Hand press proprietors, lithographers and printers.	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
			186. Book-binders	9	3	...	...	...	3	3	6	
			187. Book-sellers, book-agents and publishers.	10	5	...	...	...	4	1	5	
			189. Print and picture dealers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 28	37	11	1	...	...	15	10	25	
			190. Watch and clock-makers	15	5	...	...	...	5	5	10	
			Total of Sub-order 29	15	5	...	...	...	5	5	10	
			209. Sellers of bangles, other than glass	39	14	19	...	...	1	5	6	
			211. Sellers of glass bangles	101	30	41	...	...	21	9	30	
			215. Rosary, bead, and necklace sellers	110	32	1	...	...	23	54	77	
			217. Makers and sellers of spangles, lingsams and sacred threads.	4	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	
			Total of Sub-order 33	254	77	61	1	...	45	71	116	
			220. Furniture makers: hand industry	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	
			221. Furniture sellers	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	
			Total of Sub-order 34	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	
			229. Knife and tool grinders	8	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	
			232. Mechanics other than railway mechanics.	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
			Total of Sub-order 36	9	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	
			Total of Order XI	353	115	63	1	...	73	108	181	
			251. Persons occupied with blankets, woollen cloth and yarn, fur, feathers, and natural wool.	24	11	...	...	...	3	10	13	
			254. Dealers in woollen goods, fur and feathers.	13	7	...	1	...	...	6	6	
			Total of Sub-order 38	37	18	...	1	...	3	16	19	

TABLE XV.

Occupations—continued.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.		Partially Agriculturist.		Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stone-ware.	XV. Metals and Precious Stones.	XVI. Textile Fabrics and Dress—contd.									
47. Glass and China-ware.	48. Earthen and Stone-ware.	41. Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	42. Dress.	39. Silk.	15	4	12	...	1	8	9
		260. Silk carders, spinners and weavers; makers of silk braid and thread.			7	3	...	...	...	4	4
		261. Sellers of raw silk, silk cloth, braid and thread.									
		Total of Sub-order 39 ...			22	7	2	...	1	12	13
		271. Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners...			3	3	...	...	
		272. Cotton weavers: hand industry ...			347	136	98	6	68	45	113
		278. Cotton dyers ...			1	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Total of Sub-order 40 ...			351	139	98	6	68	46	114
		290. Rope, sacking and net makers ...			2	...	...	...	1	1	2
		Total of Sub-order 41 ...			2	...	...	...	1	1	2
		302. Hat, cap and turban-makers, binders and sellers.			1	1	...	...	...
		304. Piece-goods dealers ...			463	273	7	16	66	117	183
		306. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners.			519	184	90	...	87	178	265
		Total of Sub-order 42 ...			983	438	97	16	153	295	448
		Total of Order XII ...			1,395	602	197	23	220	370	596
		316. Gold and silver wire drawers, and braid-makers.			1	...	1	...	...
		317. Workers in gold, silver and precious stones.			1,109	568	75	15	155	311	466
		318. Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones.			21	18	...	7	1	2	3
		Total of Sub-order 43 ...			1,131	586	76	22	156	313	469
		322. Brass, copper and bell-metal workers.			117	88	2	...	9	18	27
		323. Brass, copper and bell-metal sellers ...			42	40	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of Sub-order 44 ...			159	128	2	...	11	18	29
		324. Workers in tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead.			65	27	4	...	13	21	34
		Total of Sub-order 45 ...			65	27	4	...	13	21	34
		326. Iron foundries: owners, managers and superior staff.			1	1	...	...	...
		328. Workers in iron and hardware ...			430	218	38	7	58	127	185
		329. Sellers of iron and hardware ...			1	1	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 46 ...			441	220	38	7	58	127	185
		Total of Order XIII ...			1,796	961	118	29	238	479	717
		333. Sellers of glass and chinaware other than bangles.			33	15	1	...	7	10	17
		Total of Sub-order 47 ...			33	15	1	...	7	10	17
		336. Potters and pot and pipe-bowl makers.			650	236	215	2	79	120	199
		337. Sellers of potteryware ...			17	9	2	...	4	2	6
		338. Grindstone and millstone-makers and menders.			5	...	5	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 48 ...			672	245	223	2	83	122	205
		Total of Order XIV ...			705	260	223	2	90	152	222

Table XV.

TABLE XV.

Occupations—continued.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.	Partially Agricultural.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			XV. Wood, Cane, and Leaves, etc.								
			49. Wood and Bamboos.								
			344. Carpenters	711	407	11	...	105	100	304	
			345. Dealers in timber and bamboo	22	8	1	...	7	7	14	
			346. Wood-cutters and sawyers	208	180	1	...	13	14	27	
			Total of Sub-order 49	941	595	1	12	125	220	345	
			60. Canework, Matting and Leaves, etc.								
			347. Baskets, mats, fans, screens, brooms, etc., makers and sellers.	1,025	346	309	10	8	140	131	280
			348. Comb and toothpick makers and sellers.	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
			349. Leaf-plate makers and sellers	11	4	3	...	12	2	4	
			Total of Sub-order 50	1,043	354	405	10	8	151	133	284
			Total of Order XV	1,984	949	406	28	8	276	353	629
			61. Gums, Wax, Resins and similar Forest Products.								
			360. Wax, honey and forest produce collectors and sellers.	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
			Total of Sub-order 51	3	2	...	...	...	...	*1	1
			62. Drugs, Dyes, Pigments, etc.								
			360. Chemists and druggists	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
			377. Perfume, incense, and sandalwood sellers.	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	1
			378. Persons occupied with miscellaneous drugs.	32	7	...	...	...	8	20	25
			379. Persons occupied with miscellaneous dyes.	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 52	43	15	1	...	5	23	28	
			Total of Order XVI	46	17	1	...	5	24	29	
			63. Leather, Horn and Bones.								
			387. Shoe, boot and sandal-makers	111	57	6	1	15	33	48	
			388. Sellers of manufactured leather goods.	41	32	1	...	9	...	9	
			389. Sellers of hides, horns, bristles and bones.	29	...	...	...	...	20	29	
			Total of Sub-order 53	181	89	6	2	24	62	88	
			Total of Order XVII	181	89	6	2	24	62	88	
			TOTAL OF CLASS D	17,228	7,894	2,805	163	17	2,434	4,095	6,529
			64. Money and Securities.								
			392. Bankers, money-lenders, etc.	48	8	17	1	7	16	23	
			395. Bank clerks, cashiers, bill-collectors, accountants, etc.	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
			Total of Sub-order 54	50	9	17	1	7	17	24	
			65. General Merchandise.								
			396. General merchants	3	1	...	...	1	1	2	
			397. Merchants' managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, etc.	52	39	2	...	1	12	13	
			Total of Sub-order 55	55	40	2	...	2	13	15	
			66. Dealing, unpecified.								
			398. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	
			399. Shopkeepers' clerks, salesmen, etc.	88	32	4	...	29	27	56	
			400. Shopkeepers' and money-lenders' servants.	114	95	1	...	5	14	19	
			Total of Sub-order 56	208	127	5	...	34	47	81	

Table XV.

OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE XV.

Occupations—continued.

CLASS	ORDER	SUB-ORDER	GROUP	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			DEPENDENTS.			
					Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
XVIII. Commerce—continued											
		57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents.	402. Brokers and agents ...	7	4	—	—	—	1	—	3
			403. Auctioneers, auditors, actuaries, notaries public, etc. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			404. Farmers of pounds, tolls, ferries, markets, etc. ...	10	4	—	—	—	2	1	0
			405. Farmers of liquor, opium, etc. ...	11	5	—	—	—	2	4	6
			407. Contractors, otherwise unspecified ...	93	41	—	—	1	24	28	52
			408. Clerks employed by middlemen ...	4	1	—	—	—	3	3	3
			Total of Sub-order 57 ...	126	55	—	—	1	29	42	71
			Total of Order XVIII ...	439	231	17	9	—	72	119	191
XIX. Transport and Storage											
		58. Railway.	410. Agents, directors, managers and their assistants ...	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
			411. Other administrative officials ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			412. Stationmasters and assistants, inspectors, overseers, etc. ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
			413. Guards, drivers, firemen, etc. ...	11	7	—	—	2	—	3	4
			414. Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc. ...	8	4	—	—	—	2	—	4
			415. Railways, service unspecified ...	28	26	—	—	8	—	16	12
			Total of Sub-order 58 ...	81	71	—	—	16	8	7	10
				6	1	—	—	—	—	5	5
			416. Tramway, mail, carriage, etc., managers, contractors, etc. ...	744	566	10	66	—	71	97	168
			417. Cart owners and drivers, carting agents, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			418. Livery stable-keepers, etc. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
			419. Drivers, stable-boys, etc., not private servants. ...	719	640	—	9	—	35	44	79
			421. Pack bullock owners, drivers, etc. ...	174	139	6	—	—	14	15	29
			422. Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers. ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
			Total of Sub-order 59 ...	1,659	1,346	16	75	—	120	177	297
		60. Water.	428. Ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen. ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			429. Boat and barge men ...	11	3	—	—	—	1	7	8
			Total of Sub-order 60 ...	12	4	—	—	—	1	7	8
				52	22	—	—	7	—	21	30
			433. Post office: officers and superior staff. ...	156	102	—	—	5	—	38	54
			434. Post office: clerks, messengers, runners and other subordinates. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			435. Telegraph: officers and superior staff. ...	7	5	—	—	—	—	1	2
			436. Telegraph: clerks, signallers, messengers and other subordinates. ...	21	13	—	—	—	—	7	8
			Total of Sub-order 61 ...	236	142	—	—	12	—	27	67
				129	111	7	—	—	—	9	11
			437. Porters ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			438. Watchmen employed at stores ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total of Sub-order 62 ...	130	112	7	—	—	—	2	9
			Total of Order XIX ...	2,118	1,675	25	103	—	153	267	420
			TOTAL OF CLASS E ...	2,557	1,906	40	112	—	225	386	611

Table XV.

TABLE XV.

Occupations—*continued*.

Table XV.

OCCUPATIONS.

60

TABLE XV.

Occupations—concluded.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.		
					Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			XX. Learned and Artistic Professions—concl'd.								
			71. Music, Acting, Dancing, etc.								
			488. Bandmasters and players (not military).	22	12	1	...	...	1	8	9
			490. Actors, singers and dancers and their accompanists.	43	15	9	3	—	5	14	19
			Total of Sub-order 71	65	27	10	3	—	6	22	28
			Total of Order XX	1,752	799	38	132	1	391	623	924
			492. Shikaris, falconers, bird-catchers	15	6	—	—	—	4	5	9
			Total of Sub-order 72	15	6	—	—	—	4	5	9
			495. Persons engaged in service of places of public entertainment.	6	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
			496. Exhibitors of trained animals	15	7	3	—	—	3	1	4
			497. Circus owners, managers, etc.	74	57	10	10	—	1	6	7
			498. Conjurers, buffoons, reciters, fortunetellers, etc.	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
			499. Tumblers, acrobats, wrestlers, professional cricketers, etc.	28	11	—	—	—	—	17	17
			Total of Sub-order 73	127	80	14	10	—	6	27	33
			Total of Order XXI	142	96	14	10	—	10	22	42
			TOTAL OF CLASS F	1,894	876	52	142	1	311	655	966
			501. Tank-diggers and excavators	301	244	31	—	—	12	14	26
			502. Road, canal and railway labourers	573	487	43	21	—	14	20	43
			Total of Sub-order 74	874	731	74	21	—	26	43	69
			504. General labour	2,830	1,320	847	5	1	365	458	603
			Total of Sub-order 75	2,830	1,320	847	5	1	305	358	683
			Total of Order XXII	3,704	2,031	922	26	1	331	401	732
			505. Uncertain or not returned	46	14	23	—	—	6	2	8
			Total of Sub-order 76	46	14	24	—	—	6	2	8
			506. Prostitutes	8	—	3	—	—	2	3	5
			509. Witches, wizards, cow-poisoners, etc.	9	5	—	—	—	1	3	4
			Total of Sub-order 77	17	6	3	—	—	3	6	9
			Total of Order XXIII	63	19	27	—	—	9	8	17
			TOTAL OF CLASS G	3,767	2,070	948	26	1	340	409	749
			510. House-rent, shares and other property not being land.	91	12	21	1	3	25	33	58
			512. Educational or other endowments, scholarships, etc.	61	9	—	9	—	29	23	52
			513. Mendicancy (not in connection with a religious order).	912	429	302	1	—	71	110	181
			Total of Sub-order 78	1,064	450	323	11	3	125	166	291
			514. Pension, civil services	57	25	—	4	—	31	1	32
			515. Pension, military services	6	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
			516. Pension, unspecified	37	3	1	1	1	—	32	33
			518. Prisoners, under trial	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
			520. Prisoners, convicted or in reformatories, etc.	126	125	1	—	—	—	—	—
			Total of Sub-order 79	235	163	9	5	1	34	37	71
			Total of Order XXIV	1,299	612	325	16	4	159	203	362
			TOTAL OF CLASS H	1,299	612	325	16	4	159	203	362
			Grand Total	180,667	76,068	50,614	763	44	24,190	29,735	53,925

G.—UNSKILLED LABOUR, NOT AGRICULTURAL.

H.—MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE INDEPENDENT OF OCCUPATION.

TABLE X V I.

Selected Caste by Traditional and Actual Occupation.

NAME OF CASTE,	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	RECORDED OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS).									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kodagu or Coorg	Agriculture.	23,650	12,441	240	—	6	29,171	70	—	—	—	—

TABLE X V I I.

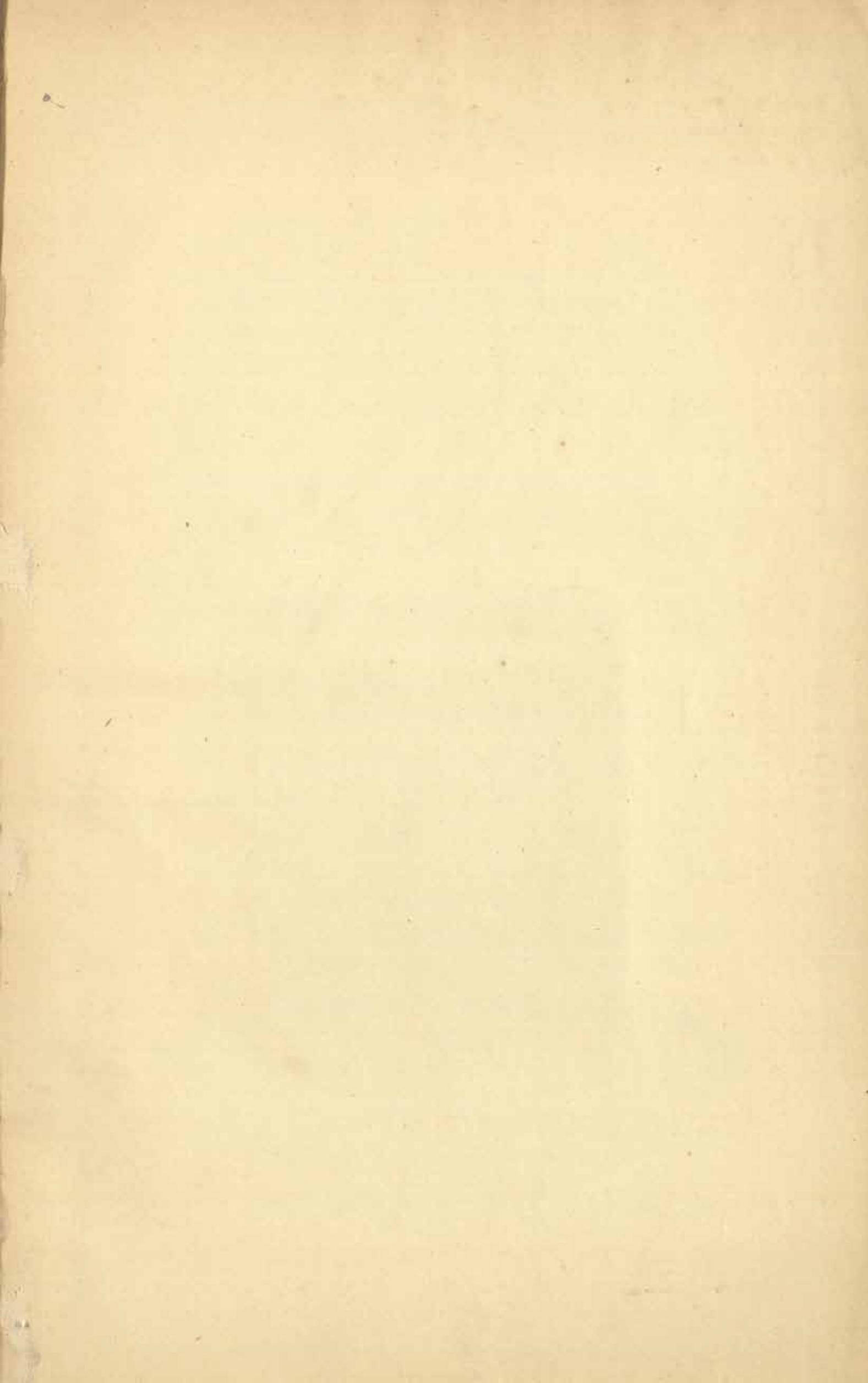
Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

DENOMINATION	CHRISTIAN POPULATION.									
	Population Returns.			Distribution by Race.			Native.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	European and allied races.	Eurasian.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10
ANGLO-C. COMMUNION	259	144	115	197	104	44	46	8	4	4
CONSTITUTIONALIST	10	4	6	1	1	9	10	8	73	45
CONVENTUAL BROTHERS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
LUTHERAN AND ALLIED DENOMINATIONS	381	191	190	7	3	4	4	6	2	3
METHODIST	15	8	7	11	11	1	1	1	1	1
PRESBYTERIAN	94	49	42	12	12	10	10	80	1,561	1,210
ROMAN CATHOLIC	2,959	1,663	1,293	10	10	1	1	1	13	11
DENOMINATION NOT REFERRED	34	21	18	7	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total	3,683	2,017	1,636	137	91	164	141	1,766	1,404	1,404

TABLE XVIII.

Europeans and Eurasians by Age.

Table XVIII.
EUROPEANS AND
EURASIANS
BY AGE.



CATALOGUED.

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